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By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the four months since Konstantin U. Chernenko became the Soviet leader, the Kremlin has settled into a hostile mood of a kind that has rarely been seen since the height of a Cold War three decades ago.

Recent weeks have seen a sharp turning inward, a curtailment of ties with the West and a sort of something approaching rudeness in dealing with official visitors who have sought a turn to civility and compromise.

On the domestic front, too, there has been an ominous turn. As though the leadership felt it at nothing further to lose in its relations with the West, the man whose condition has engaged a series of the world as much as that of any Russian, Andrei D. Sakharov, has been cut off from the vestigial contact with the outside world at he had maintained through his wife, Yelena Bonner, since he was exiled to Gorki four and a half years ago.

Publicly, Mr. Chernenko and others in the leadership, including Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, have attributed the worsening climate to the Reagan administration.

Little is known about the workings of the

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1984

Algeria... 4.00 Dhs. Israel... 1.5000 NIS
Australia... 1.75 A\$ Italy... 1.2000 Lira
Belgium... 40.33 Bfr. Japan... 160.00 Yen
Canada... 1.3125 C\$ Spain... 166.66 Ptas.
Denmark... 7.46 Dkr. Sweden... 133.33 Kron.
France... 6.55 FF. Switzerland... 2.20 Sfr.
Germany... 3.36 DM. Taiwan... 1.8000 N.T.
Greece... 340.75 Dr. U.S.A. 1.0000 \$
Hong Kong... 7.80 HK\$ U.K. 1.0000 £
India... 16.66 Rupee. Yugoslavia... 133.33 Dina.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Moscow's Sour Mood May Reflect Long-Term Hostility

Kremlin under Mr. Chernenko, but one view among Western diplomats is that the mood owes at least something to the character of the new Soviet leader, a peasant's son from Siberia, who has shown over the years that he has strong instincts of the kind associated with the most conservative Russian leaders. Those instincts

temporary chairmanship to a group of powerful party barons like Mr. Gromyko, each dominant in his policy domain. Western diplomats who have dealt with Mr. Gromyko over the years say they have never before seen him so abrupt.

One view is that the 74-year-old foreign minister is the principal force behind the unaccommodating Soviet posture. In this interpretation, Mr. Gromyko has assumed a decisive role in foreign affairs under Mr. Chernenko that he lacked under the three other party leaders that he has served in his 27 years as foreign minister — Nikita S. Khrushchev, Leonid I. Brezhnev, and Mr. Andropov — and that he is using his pre-eminence within his policy domain to punish the United States for allowing concerns over human rights, Afghanistan, and other issues to wreck détente, which provided some of the crowning moments of Mr. Gromyko's career.

In his first days in power, he raised different expectations. Western leaders who met him after Mr. Andropov's funeral emphasized his cordiality and his references to the détente era in the 1970s, when, as Brezhnev's principal aide, he traveled to the United States and became closely associated with the broadening of East-West contacts.

In February, the hope among Western diplomats was that this would lead Mr. Chernenko to respond to Mr. Reagan's overtures for a new

dialogue. Hope dissipated rapidly before a series of hard-line speeches repeating Soviet demands for the withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Western Europe as a condition for the resumption of the Geneva talks.

Some thought that this marked a pre-emptive move by Politburo hard-liners, notably Marshal Ustinov, against any concessions to the West. But others concluded that the protocol noises of the funeral had obscured Mr. Chernenko's central message. "This many diplomats have come to believe, was not that he was looking for a graceful exit from the impasse created by the Kremlin when it walked out of the Geneva negotiations, but that he was arguing for a return to détente as Soviet leaders have understood it, a concept markedly different here than in the West."

Through the mid-1970s, there was little to disturb the Kremlin's confidence on this score, say diplomats holding this view. But in recent years, they say, Moscow has increasingly come to believe that the linkage insisted on by the United States, the price in terms of human rights and Soviet behavior abroad, is too high.

By this measure, what has happened in the last year may represent a more fundamental shift in Soviet attitudes, one that could prove to be independent of personality shifts in the Kremlin and the White House.

One senior Western diplomat on his second tour in Moscow says that those who look for a shift in Soviet policies after the U.S. election in November, or after a younger man succeeds Mr. Chernenko, may find that the Soviet leadership has reassessed its ties to the West in a way that will make a return to the relatively stable relationship of a decade ago much more difficult.

NEWS ANALYSIS

include suspicion of the West, a rigid pride in the Soviet Union and a quick hostility toward anything seen as denigrating or threatening.

In retrospect, there seems little doubt that Mr. Chernenko, 72, was chosen to succeed Yuri V. Andropov because younger challengers could not agree among themselves on a nominee and because the older group associated with Marshal Ustinov and Mr. Gromyko wished to protect their power against intruders that might have come from a leader drawn from the next generation.

This has led some diplomats to say that Mr. Chernenko is a weak leader, offering little but a

Reagan Wins Senate Support For Central American Policy

By James Gerstenzang
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican-dominated Senate rejected Tuesday an attempt to stop President Ronald Reagan from spending an estimated \$28 million next year on rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government.

The senators voted twice to support Mr. Reagan's policies in Central America during a 14-hour session that lasted past midnight. In addition to the funding, the Senate turned aside a measure that would have banned the use of U.S. troops in combat in Nicaragua or El Salvador without specific congressional approval.

publican of Wyoming, countered by saying that the effort to cut off the funding "is an attempt to make certain the Sandinists win their civil war."

Senator Barry M. Goldwater, A bill requiring withdrawal of U.S. troops in Europe was introduced in Congress. Page 5.

Republican of Arizona, added: "The president of our country, the commander in chief, has made the decision and I intend to follow orders."

In an indication that the Repu-

licans felt the vote might be close, Vice President George Bush, attending in a tuxedo, arrived at the Senate close to midnight to break a tie vote if necessary.

Mr. Kennedy, leading the fight against the use of combat troops in the Nicaragua and El Salvador, referred to Mr. Reagan's often-repeated statement that no combat troops are there and said: "This amendment simply takes the president at his word. . . . We just want to make sure the deeds match the words."

"Central America has become an armed camp," Mr. Kennedy said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Agrees To Bolster Air Defense Of Kuwait

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Tuesday that the United States would bolster Kuwait's air defenses against possible Iranian attack with "immediate and effective" improvements, but would not send a U.S. Central Command unit to the Gulf.

A Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, said weapons sold to Kuwait would not fall into the category of an emergency shipment, as the 400 Stinger missiles and 200 Stinger launchers sent to Saudi Arabia last month.

Unlike the administration's by-ss of Congress in the Stinger sale to the Saudis, he said, the Pentagon would "notify Congress in the usual way" in any arms deal with Kuwait.

No final decision has been made what defense systems would be sent to Kuwait, Mr. Burch said, therefore there is no sale at this time.

He said proposals based on an assessment of Kuwait's air defense by a U.S. Central Command unit that recently visited the Gulf are still under review and will be discussed until they are submitted to Congress for approval.

The Central Command is the forerunner of the Rapid Deployment Force.

Kuwait Claims AWACS Data Earlier, David B. Dunaway of The Washington Post reported from Kuwait.

The sheikhdom's foreign minister said that Kuwait has immediate access to information gathered by all-based U.S. Airborne Warning and Control Systems planes to protect it from possible Iranian attacks in the Iran-Iraq war.

Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed Al Sabah, the foreign minister, said Sunday that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are now operating in "full cooperation" in air defense, "including the AWACS information."

Under the proposal, all taxpayers would pay federal income taxes at the same rate. Some versions of the flat tax would call for graduated levels, with the wealthy generally paying more.

But the officials said the flat tax had been eliminated after White House officials noted that Mr. Reagan had not yet endorsed it.

"We're not going to endorse a specific flat tax bill," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, who is chairman of the party's platform committee. "We are going to



CAUGHT IN THE NET — Russian sailors attempt to free their diesel-powered submarine, which became entangled in the net of a Norwegian fishing boat Tuesday, according to the Norwegian Navy. The traveler's skipper said he called the Norwegian Coast Guard after the submerged submarine began dragging his boat backward. The navy said the incident occurred about 50 nautical miles west of Karmøy Island, near Stavanger.

Platform Disputes Cloud Republican Horizon

Little Else Shows Potential for Controversy at Party's National Convention

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House plans for a smooth Republican national convention in August are being ruffled by talk of potential platform disputes between conservatives and moderates, according to Reagan administration and campaign officials.

A preliminary draft of the platform contained a call for a "flat tax," a favorite idea of Republican conservatives, officials connected with President Ronald Reagan's reelection campaign said Monday.

Under the proposal, all taxpayers would pay federal income taxes at the same rate. Some versions of the flat tax would call for graduated levels, with the wealthy generally paying more.

But the officials said the flat tax had been eliminated after White House officials noted that Mr. Reagan had not yet endorsed it.

endorse tax reform leading to a fairer and simpler tax code. I don't think the Republican platform should be that specific."

Another matter of potential controversy for Republican platform writers is the push by some conservatives for linking the value of U.S. currency to the price of gold. Mr. Lott said he was uncertain how the platform would treat the proposal for a gold standard.

Among the Republican conservatives pushing for these and other plans were said to be Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York and Newt Gingrich of Georgia.

A Reagan campaign aide said Monday that a preliminary draft of the platform "highlighted some of the Kemp ideas," as opposed to Reagan ideas, "and that there was a general agreement that these items would be 'watered down a little bit.'"

A key Republican aide in Congress said platform issues could provoke the only real fights of the Republican convention.

"It could be the only real controversy in Dallas," the aide said. "It's sort of odd" he added, that Mr. Lott had generally appointed conservatives to head various committees writing the platform.

He said many moderate Republicans were worried that the influence of the conservatives could cause the platform to be too strong in denouncing the Soviet Union, raising fears among voters concerned about rising world tensions.

Some officials said that Mr. Reagan, at his news conference last week, might have averted a fight this year when he said that he would not want the Republican platform to insist on superiority over the Soviet Union.

In the 1980 platform, the Republicans called for "overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union." Some people in the Reagan administration now speak of "parity" rather than "superiority."

Others familiar with the platform drafting were less certain that there would be controversy, or that the controversy itself would be damaging.

"It's conceivable we may have an argument over one or more provisions," said Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee.

"Even if there's a couple of good fights, there's nothing wrong with that," Mr. Cheney added. "I don't see it as especially significant. No body pays a lot of attention to platforms anyway."

Purists Taking a Stick to Japanese Eating Habits

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Chopsticks have become too much to handle for many Japanese.

"If some experts in Japan are right, a fast-growing number of people, most of them young, cannot properly use an implement so basic that it is virtually a symbol of Asia."

A college professor who has studied the situation says that well over one-third of Japanese in their 30s and younger are chopstick incompetents. In a Ministry of Education report released last month, only 48.4 percent of elementary-school pupils surveyed said they could correctly wield chopsticks, or *hashi*, as they are called in Japanese.

The Tokyo police department has grown concerned enough to give recruits a crash course in chopstick use and etiquette. "We can't convince them to use chopsticks properly unless we tell them logically that using the hands is good for their brains and things like that," one police inspector said.

In this capital's bustling Shinjuku section, a company called Office Create has gone into the *hashi*-training business, offering two hours of instruction every week for three months. Fee: nearly \$80.

Department stores and supermarkets now stock "trainer chopsticks," plastic devices with loops to show youngsters where to put their fingers. According to the manufacturer, Toboku Kato, sales started to

rocket late last year and now approach 10,000 pairs a day.

"We expect our business to continue to do well," said Hiroyasu Ito, the company's sales director. "Our target population — 3 to 8 years old — is as large as eight million."

Why all this has occurred is one of those questions that starts arguments, but there is little dispute that the decline augurs ill for Japan. To some Japanese, chopsticks touch the national soul, an outgrowth of the widely held belief that Japan prevails against bigger, better-equipped countries because its people are nimble and quick-witted.

"Many scholars attribute the dexterity of the Japanese people to *hashi*, and I myself think that has some validity," said Masaki Yatai, a professor at Keihin Women's University in Kamakura, south of Tokyo. His specialty is preschool education, especially how youngsters learn "basic life skills."

"Some people," Mr. Yatai said, "even think that *hashi* are responsible for the dexterity and resourcefulness that helped bring about Japan's economic boom."

None of this is meant to suggest that across Japan people are dropping food into their laps. As best as a casual observer can tell, that distinction is still left largely to foreign tourists.

It is the imprecision of the latter-day *hashi* technique that shocks the purists. The sticks should be held with one cradled between the thumb and index finger, the other planted between the index and middle fingers, with the middle finger kept between the two sticks. Instead, many Japanese hold *hashi* like a pen, or place the sticks between the middle and ring fingers,

or cross the sticks, or hold them much too low.

To avert the accidents they risk with their poor technique, these people often keep their heads close to the plate. This is called *inagui* — dog-style. Some children have been known to spear food with chopsticks, a sin on a par in other countries with eating peas with a knife.

This is not just a question of manners. Following form is a fundamental Japanese concept, whether it is the right way to pour tea or to swing a baseball bat.

Hashi come in all sizes and materials, including \$85-a-pair ivory sticks brought out only on special occasions, if at all. Far more common are cheap wooden varieties that can be purchased in packs of 20 for perhaps 45 cents.

For Mr. Yatai, the issue is not so much altering old habits as perfecting them. Business executives, he says, complain that their young employees are poor with chopsticks, and they wonder what that says about the workers' basic talents.

But the professor finds it hard to convey this concern to parents when he advises them on child-rearing methods.

"Every time," he said, "I get a question like this: 'Well, if I told my son that he must learn to use *hashi* properly at every meal, he wouldn't eat.'"

"I tell them, 'So he doesn't eat? It will save you money. Besides, he won't die,'"

Under El Salvador's new constitution, however, 30 years is the maximum allowable prison term. The judge said the guardsmen would have two years discounted from their sentences for time in prison awaiting trial and would be eligible for parole in the year 2000 after serving a total of 20 years. El Salvador has no death penalty.

A defense lawyer for three of the five national guardsmen who did not confess to the crimes said Tuesday he would appeal on procedural grounds. Under Salvadoran law a sentence can be appealed, but a verdict cannot.

Salvador Ex-Guardsmen Sentenced in Nuns' Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — Five former national guardsmen have been given maximum prison terms for killing four U.S. churchwomen in 1980.

Sentences were handed down Monday by Judge Bernardo Rauda Murcia, who presided over the trial, which ended May 24.

"For me it has been a triumph," the judge said later, "and it has been a triumph for Salvadoran justice and all those who believe in it."

Mr. Rauda, the criminal court judge in Zacatecoyula, 24 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador, signed the papers sentencing former Sergeant Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman, 28, and former privates Francisco Orlando Contreras, 36; José Roberto Moreno Canjura, 28; Daniel Canales Ramirez, 27, and Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios, 27.

In addition to murder, they had been found guilty of aggravated destruction of property and theft for stealing their victims' van.

Mr. Rauda said he sentenced all but Mr. Contreras Palacios, who confessed to his part in the killings, to 25 years in prison for each of the four killings, or 100 years each. Mr. Contreras Palacios received 20 years for each murder, a total of 80 years.

Under El Salvador's new constitution, however, 30 years is the maximum allowable prison term. The judge said the guardsmen would have two years discounted from their sentences for time in prison awaiting trial and would be eligible for parole in the year 2000 after serving a total of 20 years. El Salvador has no death penalty.

A defense lawyer for three of the five national guardsmen who did not confess to the crimes said Tuesday he would appeal on procedural grounds. Under Salvadoran law a sentence can be appealed, but a verdict cannot.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TOMORROW

■ American Arabs experience conflicting emotions when they visit Israel.

Mitterrand Moscow Trip Seen Giving Little Hope For News of Sakharov

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Andrei D. Sakharov's stepdaughter, campaigning for information on the scientist's fate, said Tuesday that she is pessimistic about the chances of receiving any news as a result of President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Moscow this week.

The stepdaughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, and her husband, Yefrem, left their home in the United States more than five weeks ago on a European tour to publicize Mr. Sakharov's position.

After visiting eight countries and meeting with Pope John Paul II and seven heads of state or government, they said that they would probably end their European campaign after Mr. Mitterrand's trip. They said they were not optimistic that they will hear good news when the French delegation returns on Saturday.

"For a while, the Mitterrand visit was our major hope," Mrs. Yankelevich said. "Now I feel rather pessimistic. I only feel that it wouldn't be good for Mitterrand to come back and say he knows nothing."

Her husband added: "We don't have any specific indications. But we still hope. As for our plans then, it's not clear yet, but I don't see what else we can do in Europe."

The French president, who flies to Moscow on Wednesday, has been among the West European leaders who received Mrs. Yankelevich, the daughter of Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, by her first marriage. In May, he promoted a European Community appeal for news of the scientist.

"Mitterrand should ask for someone in his delegation to see them," Mrs. Yankelevich said of his Moscow visit. "That's the minimum."

The Sakharovs' fate has been unclear since news reached the West in early May that the Nobel Peace Prize-winning human rights activist had begun a hunger strike in the city of Gorki, 400 kilometers (250 miles) from Moscow, where he was sent into exile four and a half years ago.

Some reports have said that he has died. The Soviet authorities have maintained that he is alive and in good health.

Mr. Sakharov reportedly started the hunger strike on May 2 to protest a Soviet refusal to let his wife go abroad for medical treatment. It also coincided with a refusal to allow Mrs. Bonner to travel to Moscow, while the Soviet press hinted that she was under criminal investigation for her human rights activities.

Weighing up the available signs, the Yankelevichs said the negative outweighed the positive.

"What is disturbing is that the Soviets are not producing anything, although that would be in their interest," Mrs. Yankelevich said.

"So far, there are no grounds for optimism," she added. "The lack of information is information in itself."

The latest development, they said, had come in photographs produced this week by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who has frequently carried out propaganda missions for the Kremlin in the West, according to Western experts on the Soviet Union. The pictures, which

they said had been published in Switzerland on Monday, purported to show the Sakharovs walking together in Gorki last Friday.

"It's rather scary that the only evidence that the Soviets are able to muster are the pictures supplied by Victor Louis," Mr. Yankelevich said.

Before the official announcement of the Moscow visit, the first for Mr. Mitterrand since he came to power three years ago, the head of the Socialist Party said he was not certain that the president would visit the Soviet Union while the Sakharovs' fate was unsure.

The party's first secretary, Lionel Jospin, was asked in a radio interview on June 3 about the likelihood of French-Soviet summit talks in view of the Sakharov case. He replied: "I don't know if Francois Mitterrand will go to the U.S.S.R. because there are psychological and political conditions that must be met. But if he goes, when he goes, he will raise these problems."

The next day, Tass, the Soviet news agency, breaking with normal diplomatic protocol, announced that Mr. Mitterrand would visit Moscow in the second half of June. The French confirmation followed two hours later. It has always been the strict practice for the two countries to announce such visits simultaneously and diplomatic observers speculated that Moscow might have given some assurances to prompt the French confirmation.

Reviewing their European campaign, the Yankelevichs said they were pleased with the expressions of support and the access they had had to leading political figures, but disappointed by the lack of concrete action to help the Sakharovs.

"If Sakharov dies, or if he has died, the Soviets can't conceal this for ever," Mrs. Yankelevich said. "When the news gets out, this will damage the atmosphere and some countries will probably reconsider their relations and take action. But this won't bring him back."

Family Offers \$10,000

Mr. Sakharov's family offered a \$10,000 reward Tuesday to the first person who can put them in direct contact with him, after photographs were released showing Mr. Sakharov and his wife in apparent good health, Reuters reported from New York.

Moscow's Mood May Reflect Long-Term Hostility to U.S.

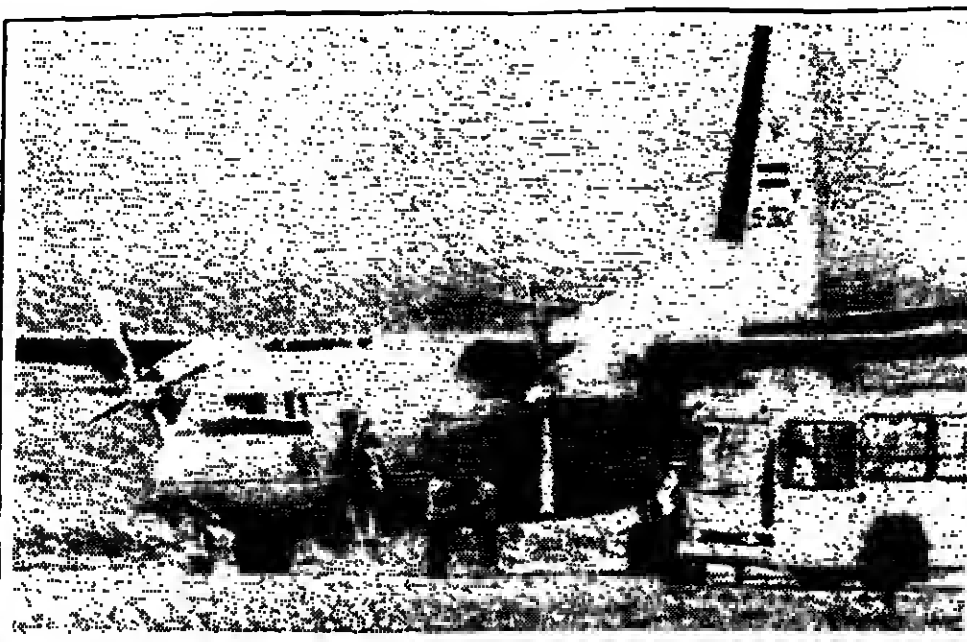
(Continued from Page 1)

rope, signed in 1975 by 35 nations in Helsinki.

"When we signed at Helsinki, we set up a benchmark by which Soviet performance in the human rights field and in its relations with Eastern Europe could be measured," the diplomat said. "At the time, that looked like a good road ahead, but what has happened is very nearly the reverse. From Helsinki the Russians reaped the rise of Solidarity in Poland, the burgeoning of Helsinki rights groups at home and an increasing tendency by American presidents to demand a relaxation of repressive policies inside the Soviet Union."

The effect of this, the diplomat says, has been to tilt the balance of advantage within the Soviet hierarchy against those who see the future as lying in a gradual evolution toward Western standards and toward those who take a more traditional Slavic view, distrusting Western influences and any moves that could encourage diversity and thus undermine the Kremlin's tightly centralized system of authority.

Between these two broad groups, diplomats have no doubt, Mr. Chernenko belongs firmly to the second.



JOURNEY'S END — Passengers left a commandeered Iranian Navy plane Tuesday after it landed at Nice airport following a five-day search for asylum that also took it to Bahrain, Egypt and Italy. The pilot and three other Iranians aboard the Fokker-27 requested asylum in France. Four other passengers apparently want to go back to Iran. A Nice police official said there were two civilians and six military personnel aboard.

U.K. Magazine Backs Soviet Claim, Says Korean Airliner Was Spying

By Michael Geller

Washington Post Service

LONDON — An article in a British defense magazine strongly suggests that the Korean Air Lines jet shot down by Soviet fighter pilots last September was part of a coordinated U.S. intelligence plan, involving spy satellites and the space shuttle, to gather data on Soviet air defenses.

The article suggests that the use of the airliner was an attempt to revive techniques used in episodes 20 years ago.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in Washington that the article was a repetition of the total set of lies that the Soviet Union published to cover up "cold-blooded murder."

(The White House and the State Department also denied the magazine report.)

In 1964, the author alleges, two U.S. military planes that officially "strayed" into East German airspace and were shot down by Soviet jets were probably involved in coordinated attempts to use newly developed electronic eavesdropping techniques from space satellites to record the radar activity generated by the penetrating U.S. jets.

The Reagan administration has flatly denied that the downed airliner, in which 269 people died, was an intelligence mission. The Russians, however, consistently made that assertion in the aftermath of the incident.

The new analysis and some alleged new historical details are contained in the current issue of Defense Attache, a privately owned international defense review published every two months.

British officials said Monday, without commenting on the specific article, that the magazine is widely read within the Defense Ministry and is regarded as a "sober and responsible publication."

The article is written under the pseudonym "P.Q. Mann." An introductory note from the magazine's editor, Rupert Pennington, says that the author is well known to the editor, but "for professional reasons must remain anonymous."

The introduction states that the editor does not necessarily agree with all the author's views and notes that the magazine had previously stated it did not believe that KAL Flight 007 was on an espionage mission.

Reagan Shows Off His Ad-Lib Skill

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON — With the Soviet ambassador to the United States sitting directly in front of him, President Ronald Reagan made an impromptu revision of a speech Tuesday and dropped comments praising democracy and opposing "governments that deny freedom."

Anatoly D. Dobrynin had a front-row seat as Mr. Reagan spoke at the dedication of an addition to the complex of the National Geographic Society. In his prepared remarks, Mr. Reagan said the society was "the kind of organization that only the free world can produce."

In his speech, he said it was the kind of organization that "a nation like ours and a world like ours can produce."

Nevertheless, Mr. Pennington wrote, "the fresh material adduced here gives much to ponder."

The author of the article says that nine days before a U.S. Air Force T-39 jet was shot down about 60 miles inside East Germany 20 years ago, a new electronic data-gathering satellite had been launched from California on Jan. 19, 1964.

The author says the satellite's orbit placed it in "optimum" position, precisely at the time of the T-39's penetration into East Germany, to record the Soviet radar activity as its air-defense system was alerted. The author also says the Russians did not say anything at the time about the satellite.

On March 10, 1964, 42 days later, the author says the same satellite was once again in just the right position in its orbital path to record the reaction as a U.S. Air Force RB-66 reconnaissance plane came across the border, almost at the same time and place as the first aircraft, and was shot down.

The author asserts that the chances of this being coincidence are remote, and that while this kind of activity was apparently shelved, it was not forgotten and contained the seeds of the KAL disaster.

"These two closely timed incidents began to stand alone in the historical perspective," the article says. "There had been nothing like them before and there was nothing like them again," until the KAL episode Sept. 1.

The author makes heavy use of an article in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Sept. 20, by Alexander Marshal Poyet Kirsanev, giving the Soviet version of the event.

That version stated that a U.S. F-4 Phantom II electronic data-gathering satellite made three "accidental" passes over the region before the airliner entered Soviet airspace, during the time it first entered Soviet airspace over the Kamchatka Peninsula and then when it continued over Sakhalin Island.

The author further links the KAL episode to the delayed launching — 36 hours before the plane was shot down — of the space shuttle mission STS-8 in the early morning hours from Cape Canaveral.

Reagan Wins Senate Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

"We don't want to wake up one morning to find American combat soldiers fighting and dying in Central America without the consent of the American people."

The Reagan administration has imposed a limit of 55 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, where the government is fighting leftist guerrillas. Some of them have acknowledged close brushes in combat areas. The House passed a measure last month banning U.S. combat troops from any role in Central America.

Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, offered the administration's assurance that no consideration has been given to the use of U.S. forces in the region, and said:

"I don't perceive any necessity for introducing combat troops in Central America, but it would certainly be a mistake to send a message [that] we would never intrude without some lengthy congressional process."

Vietnam was lost under the Capitol dome, Mr. Tower said, because of congressional limits on U.S. aid to South Vietnam.

Senate Republican leaders hope to finish work on the bill by the middle of the week, so that differences with the House version of the military authorization legislation can be worked out before the start of the congressional July 4 recess at the end of next week.

Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union considered its declared unilateral moratorium on placing anti-satellite weapons in orbit "only as a step toward the complete prohibition" of such systems.

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan said he had not "slammed the door" on all forms of such talks, and U.S. officials said there could be discussion of limited measures such as a ban on high-altitude testing. Mr. Reagan had previously rejected formal negotiations on the weapons, which have already been developed and tested by Moscow.

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Agreement Reported In Lebanon Syria Is Mediator In Army Dispute

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Vice President Abdel-Halim Khaddam of Syria has mediated an agreement between Lebanon's Muslim and Christian leaders on restructuring the Lebanese Army in a move to curb the nation's civil war, Lebanese government sources said Tuesday.

The dispute over the army had left the Syrian-supported prime minister, Rashid Karami, and his seven-week-old national coalition government unable to quell the fighting between Christian and Muslim militias.

Under the new agreement, a four-man committee representing President Amin Gemayel, Mr. Karami, and Druse and Shiite Muslim militias has been formed to oversee the process, the sources said.

The committee was to recommend to the government how to renege the army and set up a six-man defense council representing the major religious sects in Lebanon to serve as a collective army command, the sources said.

They said that the process involves the appointment of a replacement for the army commander, General Ibrahim Tannous, and that the new commander will head the defense council.

Mr. Karami's half-Christian, half-Muslim government has scheduled a meeting for Thursday to begin taking the procedural moves to implement the agreement, the sources said.

Selected units of the army would then be entrusted with eliminating the Green Line separating Christian Muslim areas of Beirut, collecting heavy arms from warring militias and reopening Beirut's port and international airport, the sources said.

5 Guardsmen Sentenced

(Continued from Page 1)

driving from El Salvador's international airport to the capital on Dec. 2, 1980. Their bodies were found two days later in a shallow grave near the highway.

The trial came after two years of pressure from the United States, which wants the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government to act against human rights abuses by security forces. Following the convictions, about \$20 million in U.S. military aid, frozen by Congress until after the trial, was immediately made available to El Salvador.

The deputy chargé d'affaires at the U.S. embassy in San Salvador, Kenneth Blackley, said Tuesday that the sentences passed on the five former soldiers were "encouraging signs" of human rights improvements in El Salvador.

Sister Dorothy's father, Joseph Kazz, said in Cleveland on Monday that the sentences were not stiff enough, but added: "The only thing is at least some justice is being done."

In Danbury, Connecticut, Miss Donovan's brother, Michael Donovan, said Tuesday, "I believe that it is a gross miscarriage of justice and both governments are engaging in a cover-up of a serious crime."

"This one case was brought to trial for one reason and one reason only," he said, "and that is so the Salvadoran generals can show up in Washington the next day and collect \$85 million in aid."

A U.S. State Department report released after the guardsmen's trial said that although Salvadoran military officials had tried to cover up involvement by high-ranking officers in the killings and although the evidence that higher officers had ordered the killings was contradictory, the State Department did not believe they had done so.

The report said "we believe it is quite possible" that General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova "was aware of and for a time acquiesced in the cover-up." General Vides Casanova was head of the National Guard at the time; he has since become defense minister.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

Soviet Urges U.S. To Open Talks on Anti-Satellite Ban

United Press International

GENEVA — The Soviet Union urged the United States on Tuesday at the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament to begin immediate bilateral negotiations on banning anti-satellite weapons in space.

The chief Soviet delegate, Viktor L. Israelyan, proposed immediate formal bilateral talks and said U.S. concerns over ways to guarantee compliance "could be successfully resolved." He did not suggest specific verification measures.

Mr. Israelyan said the Soviet Union considered its declared unilateral moratorium on placing anti-satellite weapons in orbit "only as a step toward the complete prohibition" of such systems.

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan said he had not "slammed the door" on all forms of such talks, and U.S. officials said there could be discussion of limited measures such as a ban on high-altitude testing. Mr. Reagan had previously rejected formal negotiations on the weapons, which have already been developed and tested by Moscow.

For the Record

Liberals swept three Quebec special elections in suburban Montreal districts, extending to 21 the number of off-year elections lost by the Parti Quebecois since it took power in 1976. The elections left the 122-member provincial assembly with 68 Parti Quebecois legislators, 48 Liberals and two independents, with four seats still vacant. (AP)

The Civil Aeronautics Board said Tuesday it has granted London-based Virgin Atlantic Airways temporary rights for service between Newark, New Jersey, and London with introductory economy-fare, one-way flights at \$159. The fare will be increased to \$189 on June 30, the CAB said. (AP)

A second implantation of the type of plastic artificial heart first given to a Seattle dentist, Barney Clark, who died last year, has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. There was no word on a possible recipient, but officials at the University of Utah Medical Center have said there would be no shortage of candidates. (AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Dutch Critic Sees Need for Missiles

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The leader of the Netherlands' biggest anti-missile group moved closer Tuesday to backing new U.S. cruise missiles, in a surprise statement saying deployment was necessary as a last resort for arms control.

In a separate development, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, will "probably" visit the Netherlands to hear the Dutch government explain its decision on cruise missile deployment. Speaking in parliament, he added that a visit by Mr. Gromyko would be more likely than a trip by Dutch cabinet officials to Moscow.

"The Netherlands must be prepared to help the NATO allies if necessary and deploy some of these weapons temporarily within the framework of an agreement to remove nuclear weapons from Western and Eastern Europe altogether," said Mient Jan Faber, secretary of the Interchurch Peace Council, in a television news broadcast. He said he was worried the Dutch anti-missile movement and the opposition Labor Party would lose influence by rejecting deployment unconditionally.

"We feel very strongly against deployment," he said after the broadcast, "but you cannot negotiate a reduction of all nuclear weapons around the world from a position of complete intransigence."

Uruguayan Charged With 4 Crimes

MONTEVIDEO (Combined Dispatches) — A military judge has charged Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the presidential candidate arrested Saturday as he returned from 11 years in exile, with four crimes, his attorney said. If convicted, Mr. Ferreira, 65, could be sentenced to 20 years in prison, lawyers said Monday.

Mr. Ferreira's attorney, Rodolfo Canabal, said his client was questioned for seven hours Sunday and will remain under detention until his trial. Questioning was conducted by army Colonel Alfredo Ramirez, a military judge, the lawyer said.

Mr. Ferreira was charged with aiding subversive associations, conspiracy to violate the constitution, attacking the morality of the armed forces and acts that could expose the country to war or reprisals from abroad. A government communiqué reported that Mr. Ferreira's son, Juan Raúl, arrested with his father, was accused of attacking the morality of the armed forces. Lawyers said the charge carries a penalty of up to six years. (AP, UPI)

Shultz to Tour Asia and the Pacific

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz will attend two conferences and visit five nations and Hong Kong during a two-week swing through Asia and the Pacific in July, the U.S. State Department announced Tuesday.

Mr. Shultz is to leave July 5 for Hong Kong, with later stops in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. He will be in Honolulu on July 19 for an address before the Committee on Foreign Relations, then return to Washington.

He will be in Jakarta on July 11-13 for meetings with the officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei. West European foreign ministers also are expected. In Australia, Mr. Shultz will attend a conference of the ANZUS alliance, bringing together U.S., Australian and New Zealand officials.

Thatcher Criticized on Mine Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told a stormy session of the House of Commons on Tuesday that she would not give in to "mob rule" by Britain's striking miners.

Mrs. Thatcher was repeatedly shouted down by opposition Labor parliamentarians, who demanded that the government intervene to settle the 100-day-old dispute over plans of the state-run National Coal Board to close 26 unprofitable mines and save jobs. The Labor Party's leader, Neil Kinnock, described the scenes Sunday at the Ogreve plant near Sheffield as the most violent in a British industrial dispute for 50 years.

Among the more than 80 people injured Sunday as thousands of miners fought with police to stop coal trucks leaving the Ogreve plant was the miners' leader, Arthur Scargill. "It's almost terrifying in 1984 to see the level of violence perpetrated by police on unarmed pickets," Mr. Scargill said Monday as he left a hospital after treatment for a head injury.

Mediation to Start in German Strike

FRANKFURT (AP) — West Germany's worst labor dispute in six years spread Tuesday with the lockout of 10,000 more metalworkers in the state of Hesse despite an announcement that mediation talks would begin Wednesday.

About 400,000 workers have been idled by strikes, lockouts, layoffs and forced vacations in the German automobile industry. Production has slowed to a near halt since May 14, when 58,000 metalworkers went on strike in support of a 35-hour workweek.

The mediators, who can make nonbinding recommendations, were scheduled to meet Wednesday in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart. Former Defense Minister Georg Leber, a veteran trade union official, will preside.

Russians Quit Trade Union Meeting

GENEVA (Reuters) — Soviet-bloc delegates walked out of an informal meeting of trade unionists Tuesday when an exiled representative of the banned Polish Solidarity union read a letter from its leader, Lech Walesa, sources at the meeting said.

The letter, addressed to the current annual conference of the International Labor Organization, asked for support for Solidarity's "peaceful struggle for our inalienable rights."

Jerry Milewski, head of a Solidarity office accredited to the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, read the letter and also appealed for support for a Solidarity underground leader, Bogdan Lis, whose arrest was announced last week. Mr. Milewski said, "The louder we demand his release, the less likelihood that he will be subjected to torture."

Israel Bars Another Party from Ballot

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israel on Tuesday banned an Arab-Jewish political party that advocates a separate Palestinian state from running in the parliamentary elections July 23, the second party to be excluded in three days.

The central elections committee voted 18-17 to ban the Progressive List for Peace party, which says a separate state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is the sole solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Defense Ministry requested the ban on grounds that the party represented a threat to Israel.

On Sunday, the elections committee disqualified Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party from the balloting. Kach wants all Arabs expelled from Israel and Israeli-occupied territories. It was banned on grounds that it promotes racism.

Soviet Chessmen Take on 'The World'

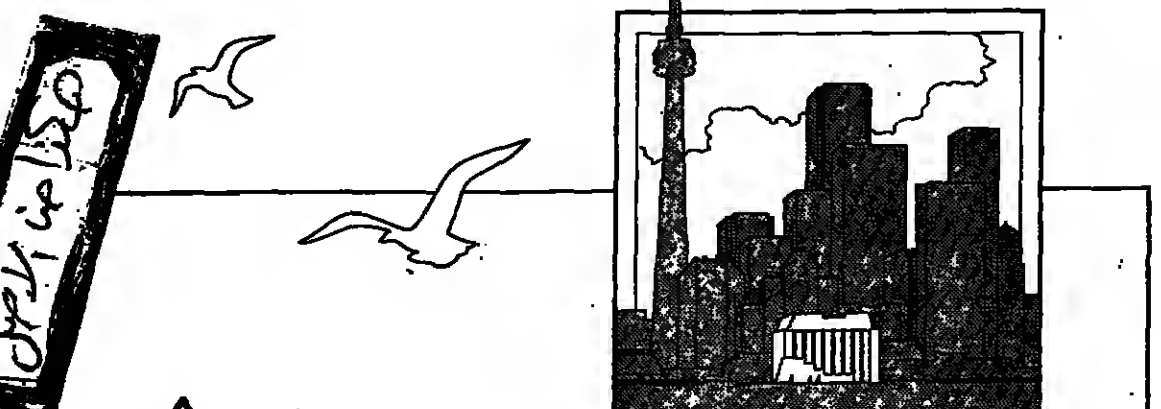
LONDON (AP) — The Soviet Union will play a team representing the rest of the world in "the strongest chess event in history," the World Chess Federation said Tuesday.

The Soviet team for the June 23 match will include Anatoly Karpov, the current world champion; Gary Kasparov, the number-two ranked player in the world, and three former world champions, Vassily Smyslov, Mikhail Tal and Tigran Petrosian.

"The Rest of the World" team includes: Ulf Andersson of Sweden, Jan Timman of the Netherlands, Yasser Seirawan of the United States, Tony Miles of Britain, Victor Korchnoi of Switzerland, Zoltan Ribli of Hungary, Murray Chandler of New Zealand-Britain, Robert Hubner of West Germany, Bent Larsen of Denmark, Engino Toros of the Philippines, Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia, and Lajos Portish of Hungary.

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WATERFRONT LIVING

University of Chicago Loosening Up

Former 'Magnet for Neurotics' Improves Student Life

By Edward B. Fiske

CHICAGO — When the University of Chicago decided to break up the long winter months by holding a winter carnival last year, administrators and students went well beyond the typical round of sporting events, pajama parties and dances.

The weekend was dubbed Kuvismunk, after an Eskimo term for happiness. Participants read poems about winter and gave fire-side lectures on Arctic food and the meteorology of cold fronts. There was an essay contest on the etymology of Kuvismunk.

"The winter carnival here had to be a bit witty and perhaps a little esoteric," said Donald N. Levine, dean of the college, a major force behind the celebration. "Otherwise it wouldn't be Chicago."

The University of Chicago has always prided itself on being the most thoroughly academic of the country's great universities, and the esoteric way it goes about kicking up its heels is a sign that this self-image remains secure.

But the establishment of the Kuvismunk is also a signal that the 92-year-old private college near Lake Michigan has decided there are worthy pleasures to be found outside the generous stacks of its Gothic libraries.

In recent years the University of Chicago has taken a series of steps to improve the quality of undergraduate life. Dormitories and athletic facilities have been renovated.

The faded academic intensity has been eased by an occasional long weekend and by two-day reading periods between the end of classes and the beginning of examinations. Intercollegiate athletics are becoming a force in a school



Hanna H. Gray

that for many years had no football team.

Such changes are typical of efforts by many private colleges around the country to make undergraduate life more pleasant at a time when the number of 18-year-olds is declining, the cost of higher education is soaring and competition for the best students is becoming more intense.

They also reflect the University of Chicago's re-examination of some of the academic values that have dominated the institution since the era of Robert Maynard Hutchins. He was president from 1929 to 1951 and once confessed, "I've never overcome the notion that having fun is a form of indolence."

"We are trying to restore the idea that intellectual life is enhanced when students are involved in other things as well," said Mr. Levine.

Over the years the tone of the university has tended to be shaped by its high-powered graduate and professional schools. The university became a haven for students

with a strong academic bent. Many were recruited from small rural high schools and lured by the chance to study with such eminent figures as former U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi and James W. Cronin, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist.

Reflecting on his own undergraduate experience, Mike Nichols, the film and theater director, recently recalled: "Everything was wide open. Everybody was strange at the University of Chicago! It was paradise."

The institution paid a price, though, for its academic intensity and its commitment to walking to its own drumbeat. In 1952 A.J. Liebling, writing in the New Yorker, described the university as "the greatest magnet for neurotic juveniles since the Children's Crusade." Student morale has been a perennial problem.

Things first began to change in the late 1960s when the dormitories were renovated and organized into "houses" with resident faculty masters. Athletic facilities were renovated, and a former luxury hotel along Lake Michigan's shores was turned into a dormitory.

Hanna H. Gray, the president since 1978, has made improvement of student social life a major priority. She has begun sponsoring her own parties for students, and another seasonal celebration, the Autumnfest, will be initiated this fall.

Mrs. Gray said that at Chicago, as elsewhere, the new emphasis on the quality of undergraduate life reflected a concern about the institution's ability to continue to attract first-rate students in a competitive market.

It is also, she added, a natural result of the fact that, with the pumber of students seeking doctorates down sharply over the last decade or so, undergraduates now represent a higher proportion of the overall enrollment.

The effects of the new policies are beginning to be evident. Tasso Kaper, a sophomore mathematics major from Chicago, said that students were now more outgoing. "The U.C. salute used to be to turn your head 45 degrees away from anyone when you walked by," he commented. "Now you don't see that."

Students and faculty members say they have noticed an upsurge in participation in music, theater groups and other extracurricular activities. "They aren't working any less hard," said Roger Hildebrand, a former dean. "They are doing it with the time they used to spend moping around."

But for all of the changes, the University of Chicago is still the University of Chicago. "I'm the only college president in the country who is not informed when the football coach leaves," Mrs. Gray observed. "I found out about it when the Post Office sent back my Christmas card."



The University of Chicago campus with the city's skyline in the background.

Mondale Backers Keep Strict Control

As Democrats Draft Party Platform

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON — Supporters of Walter F. Mondale, maintaining strict control over the drafting of the Democratic Party's platform, have defeated efforts by Senator Gary Hart's backers to endorse specific legislation.

The platform, on which all party candidates run, is a statement of the party's position on major issues. Eight of the 15 members of the Democrats' platform committee are Mondale appointees, while five support Mr. Hart and two support the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

This balance was reflected in an 8-7 vote Monday against a Hart proposal for specific platform language endorsing a bill that would eliminate many tax deductions and lower the tax rate.

"It's not that we oppose that bill," said a Mondale aide, Paul Tully. "But we're headed down a path here. If you endorse one specific bill, you have to endorse a lot more."

The vote on endorsing the tax bill was illustrative of the Mondale camp's control of the platform process.

At first, the specific language proposed by Mr. Hart passed, 8 to 7. Mr. Tully discovered that one Mondale delegate, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, had voted for the Hart language. Mr. Moynihan is a co-sponsor of the bill.

After a hurried discussion with Mr. Tully, however, Mr. Moynihan changed his vote. The senator later explained that he had been reminded of "the principle" that there should be "no names" of bills in the platform.

The Mondale campaign has ex-

pressed the desire to produce a platform that is specific in its criticism of President Ronald Reagan, but "thematic" in its references to Democratic alternatives.

David Landau, Mr. Hart's chief staffer on platform issues, said, "What they want is a mushy platform."

"I'm afraid they're trying for a bland document that will offend no one," said Walter E. Fauntroy, who is the District of Columbia's delegate to Congress and who represents Mr. Jackson on the committee.

The ardor for "thematic" rather than specific language was shown again when the drafters considered education issues.

At first, the committee seemed to agree to endorse the proposed American Defense Education Act, which is endorsed by name in the party's 1982 platform. Later, however, Chairman Richard Arrington, a Mondale delegate, suggested that staffers try to work on language that did not mention the bill by name.

Also on Monday, the committee voted 8 to 5, with Mr. Jackson's two delegates abstaining, against an alternative text of the complete economic plank offered by Mr. Hart.

Monday's votes came after representatives of the Mondale, Hart and Jackson campaigns had failed in a private session to settle their platform differences.

"We had a very awkward two and a half hours," said Representative Tim Wirth of Colorado, who represents Mr. Hart. "But we

couldn't work it out, so they said, 'Let's go vote.' And they have the votes."

Despite the disagreements over specific language, the platform committee staff's basic working document and a version offered by Mr. Hart's forces are quite similar, both in their policy positions and in their detailed denunciations of President Reagan and his policies.

Major Proposals Rejected

On Tuesday, Mondale supporters continued to reject major platform proposals by Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson, although some minor proposals were adopted. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

On an 8-7 vote, the committee rejected a Hart proposal to allow workers to set up tax-free accounts to provide for their own job retraining. Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, leader of the five Hart delegates on the panel, called the proposal "one of the new ideas of the Hart campaign that has gotten a lot of support around the country."

The drafting panel also rejected, 13-2, a Jackson proposal calling for a 20 percent reduction in defense spending.

In other areas, the Mondale majority on the drafting committee was more conciliatory. It unanimously went along with a Hart proposal backing an increased federal role in child care programs and a Jackson proposal suggesting tax code changes to require corporations to pay a minimum income tax.

Supreme Court Ruling Shields Government From Disaster Suits

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a ruling that could save U.S. taxpayers billions of dollars but will limit compensation to accident victims, said Tuesday that the government generally may not be sued for failing to discover safety hazards.

The court ruled unanimously in cases involving two commercial airline disasters, that the Federal Aviation Administration is immune from negligence claims arising from its certification of the airlines as safe.

"The FAA has a statutory duty to promote safety in air transportation, not to insure it," Chief Justice Warren E. Burger wrote for the court.

Government lawyers had told the justices that there are about 300 similar claims in which more than \$3 billion is being sought from the government in air disasters.

In addition, the ruling apparently shields the government against a host of other big damage claims involving mine and workplace safety and nuclear or food and drug hazards.

For example, the government presumably could not be faulted if it chose to inspect a random number of mines and an explosion occurred at one mine that was either not inspected or inspected incompletely.

Also Tuesday, the Supreme Court ruled that a company cannot engage in an antitrust conspiracy with a wholly owned subsidiary. [Page 9]

In the compensation ruling, Chief Justice Burger said the government may not be sued because its limited resources prevent it from discovering every safety hazard in regulated areas.

"When an agency determines the extent to which it will supervise the safety procedures of private individuals," he said, "it is exercising discretionary regulatory authority of the most basic kind."

Chief Justice Burger said that although federal law permits the government to be sued for damages in some cases, it exempts areas involving the exercise of such regulatory discretion.

The decision does not include all areas of airline safety. In the past, the court permitted suits against government air-traffic controllers who allegedly caused a collision of two planes in flight.

The court's ruling Tuesday overturned two 1982 decisions by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that allowed airline operators and

families of victims to sue the government.

In one case, a fire broke out on a Brazilian Varig jetliner flying from Rio de Janeiro to Paris on July 11, 1973. The fire, which began in a lavatory waste bin on the Boeing 707, caused the deaths by asphyxiation of 124 of 135 people on board.

The FAA was accused of negligence because after a spot-check inspection of the plane in 1958, 15 years before the accident, it certified the plane as safe to fly.

In lawsuits against the FAA, plaintiffs argued that the inspectors failed to realize that the lavatory would not contain a fire.

The second case grew out of a crash in Las Vegas, on Oct. 8, 1968, of a DeHavilland Dove aircraft owned by an air taxi service.

The plane crashed after a fire started in the plane's baggage compartment. The pilot, co-pilot and two passengers were killed.

A federal judge ruled that the fire was due to faulty installation in 1965 of a gasoline line leading to a heater. The FAA had approved installation of the heater.

Chief Justice Burger said the FAA's spot-check system involved "calculated risks."

In other decisions, the court:

• Abandoned a 37-year-old antitrust doctrine and ruled that a parent company is incapable of illegally conspiring with its wholly owned subsidiary. In a 5-3 ruling, the court threw out a \$7.5-million antitrust award against a Pittsburgh metals concern and its Chicago-based subsidiary.

• Ruled that the federal government does not have to reimburse its employees when it mistakenly deducts money from their salaries under invalid court orders. The unanimous decision freed the government from having to reimburse a U.S. Air Force colonel for alimony and child support payments that were deducted from his pay.

Cable Program Ruling

The Supreme Court sharply limited on Monday state and local authority to regulate cable television programming. The Washington Post reported.

The ruling came as the court struck down Oklahoma's ban on wine advertisements on cable television. In doing so, the court upheld for the first time the Federal Communications Commission's claim of exclusive authority to regulate the content of cable television.

Even at Frontier's Edge, Anchorage Declares, Some Dogs Are Too Wild

New York Times Service

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Frequently an event occurs to emphasize this city's emergence from its recent wilderness origins.

One came last week with a city announcement that seemed to some like a slap, given Alaska's history in which heroic sled dogs and faithful hunting dogs saved their masters from wolves and bears.

Anchorage's health department announced that the animal shelter would no longer offer pit bulls and Staffordshire terriers for adoption. Dogs of those breeds will be killed in three to five days at the shelter.

In Anchorage, whose population exceeds 230,000, dogs are everywhere. In May, 82 people were bitten by dogs, the highest number reported in one month; most victims were children. The worst wounds were inflicted by pit bulls, the public health director said.

On June 15, owners of the two breeds demonstrated outside the municipal health department, leading their dogs on tight leashes. "Judge a dog according to his crime, not his breed," one placard read.

That was close to the editorial judgment of The Anchorage Daily News, which said the shelter should sift out all vicious dogs before allowing adoptions. Owners who teach dogs to be vicious are to blame, the paper said.

"It's all rather sad," the editorial concluded.

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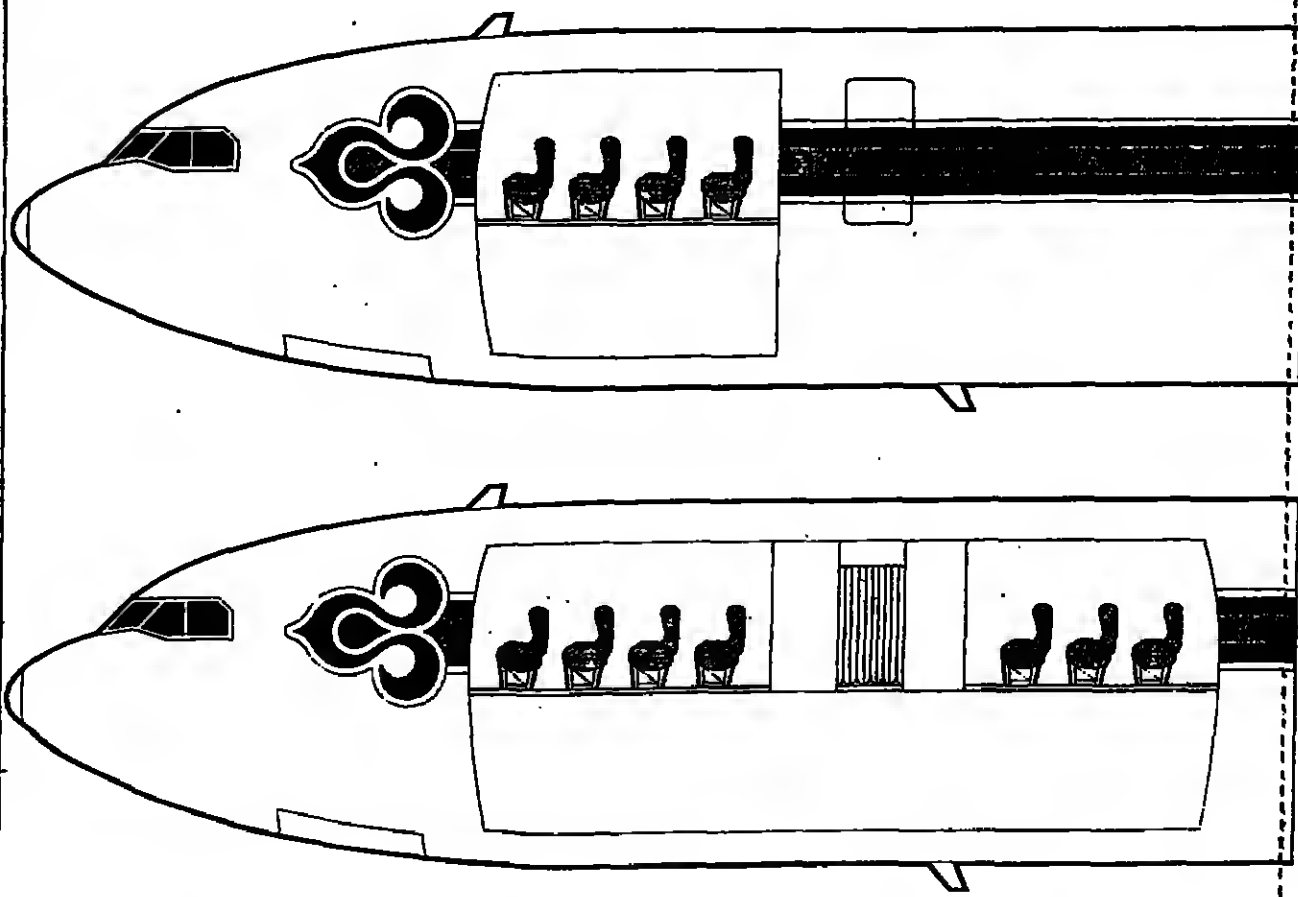
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Canada's Neo-Liberal

By tradition, Canada's Liberal Party chooses its leaders in an alternating cycle, with an eye to its French- and English-speaking voters. In 1948, Mackenzie King was succeeded by Louis St. Laurent; then came Lester Pearson, followed by Pierre Trudeau. So when the Liberals last weekend elected John Turner to replace Mr. Trudeau, who is resigning, it seemed to confirm a wily custom.

But there is an odd twist. Back in 1975, Mr. Turner angrily broke with Mr. Trudeau, quitting a cabinet post and his seat in Parliament. He took up corporate law in Toronto and offered only one public comment about the quarrel: "Trudeau is the most remarkable Canadian of our generation." He repeated the same arch tribute when the Liberals at long last turned to him.

With an election just months away and his party trailing in the polls, Mr. Turner has risen only to the post of underdog. But he has come to politics after a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford and a stint at the Sorbonne. He shone in Parliament as a reformist minister of justice, then finance. Still, he has been in voluntary purdah for nine years and is beginning again at 55 as leader of a tired party whose base has

shrunk to Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Turner's assets are partly negative. He cannot, for example, be blamed for Canada's \$30-billion budget deficit, which he promises to cut in half within seven years. Indeed, by stressing conservative goals, he seems to be pointing a new direction—call it neo-liberalism. He will face a new and untested opposition leader, Brian Mulroney of the Progressive Conservative Party. And he has going for him the "Lazarus factor," the remarkable way in which the resilient Liberals bounce back from the grave.

Mr. Trudeau resigned as party leader once before, in 1979, but was re-elected after a Progressive Conservative government collapsed. Except for those few months, he has held power since 1968. In that time, he managed to contain Quebec separatism, establish bilingualism as federal policy, and give Canada its own constitution.

But for all his success, Mr. Trudeau's reach exceeded his grasp when he tried to promote global peace and to reconcile economic nationalism with Canada's need for American trade and investment. Even the most remarkable Canadian of his generation has left a lot undone for the next.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sakharovs, Still Missing

Authorities in the Soviet Union persist in the cynical practice of keeping any independent word about Andrei Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner from the public. They are doing something only a totalitarian state could do. Indeed, they have had to advertise their totalitarian nature in order to hide behind a so-called impenetrable screen. One of the best known and most sought after fugitives in the world.

Ten days ago, the Kremlin stated Mr. Sakharov and his wife were just fine. But no one outside the screen knows for sure whether the dissident physicist is alive, dead, in a coma or what, as a result of the hunger strike he reportedly undertook six weeks ago tomorrow in order to induce the Soviet government to let his ailing wife go abroad for medical care. Nor does anyone outside the screen know for sure the condition of his wife.

The authorities presumably regard it as a triumph of the manipulative arts that, by their announcement, they were able to deflect much of the criticism directed their way earlier when they were widely being held responsible for provoking one or both of the Sakharovs to a fast unto death. The Western public has a limited attention span, the manipulators may have calculated. Andrey for the Sakharovs

was bound to yield to new distractions: The one that came along was the possibility of a summit. The Kremlin was bound to pin a certain amount of political breathing space to deal with them in its fashion.

Democratically, the Kremlin has dispensed somewhat the intense international concern for the Sakharovs that was being trained on it. But it has done so, however, by raising the stakes—by making a test of its credibility. The point is worth underlining. Not since the Soviet Union stated that it was holding the leader of the Hungarian revolution and his colleagues safely in protective custody, and killed them, has the reliability of the Soviet word been invested so heavily in something as conspicuous and as ultimately, verifiable.

In the end there can be no ambiguity or evasion in the Sakharovs' case as there sometimes is in verifying arms control provisions. Either their good health will be established by trustworthy witnesses or, best of all, by the Sakharovs themselves, or it will not. The longer the Soviet government drags out the process, the more it encourages the suspicion that it is not merely playing with the Sakharovs and their well-wishers but concealing a dark deed. Where are the Sakharovs?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Truly Nutty

A recent report concerning the Republican Party platform says that the GOP policy-makers have been trying to amend the phrase "truly needy" (the administration standard for those who deserve welfare aid). They wanted to change it to the "very truly needy," the report said. Other reports hold that the platform writers were trying to change it to the "most truly needy," as distinct, it must be surmised, from that need which is least true. Whichever it was—and you can surely argue the merits of both—the drafters were apparently talking out of making the change.

What sort of weak-kneed attitude is that? Certainly when it comes to defining who should be eligible for direct government handouts no amount of specificity is too great. If anything, neither "most" nor "very" truly needy" goes far enough. How about the "indisputably most really very truly needy"? Or, less

formally, the "honestly most really very truly needy—for sure?" Or the "really very truly needy—honestly?"

Anyone who has dealt with the welfare issue at all can recognize immediately the danger of extending eligibility to those who are merely "truly needy" as distinct from "most truly needy" and/or the "very." Once you do that, the next thing you know someone will want to let the "merely needy" on the rolls. But why should we help the "merely needy" anyway and, if we do, where will it all end?

Look, we do not like to be hardhearted. But you cannot be too careful about these things. What if someone who was only mildly hungry got free food? What if the only somewhat homesick got a place to live? Surely, the Republican platform-makers will come to their senses before it is too late.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Failure at European Unity

It is remarkable to see that in each nation the governing parties have lost, except in Greece where they voted European for the first time. This shows that Europe has made insufficient inroads in the mentality of the citizenry and the parliament remains a remote entity.

—Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)

The results of the European elections, with turnout down in every country except Denmark where it was apparently boosted by the vigorous campaign of the anti-EEC party, can hardly be interpreted as a ringing endorsement either of the present management of the European Community or of the European Parliament itself as an institution. Yet Mr. Gaston Thorn's description of them as "a catastrophe" is in itself an example of the tendency to

hyperbole and self-importance in the Community's institutions which, in part at least, explains the growing indifference, tinged with impatience, of the various European peoples. Let's keep things in proportion, Mr. Thorn.

—The Times (London)

Now that the Eurocrats have finally been counted the only conclusion to be drawn is that the spirit of Community flickers low. Among those who did turn out to vote the preferences were so contradictory as to be capable of interpretation only in a national context. Usually as a rebuff to national governments whatever they might be. It looks as though we are all Gauls now: the *Europe des Patries* has come of age. The second European parliament seems doomed to lack more credibility even than its predecessor.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

FROM OUR JUNE 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Summer Rush to Europe

NEW YORK — One of the surest signs of prosperity is the departure of thousands of Americans for Europe. The tide of travel has greatly increased over that of the past two years. Nine transatlantic steamers left [on June 19] and the passengers lists contain hundreds of well-known names, including those of persons prominent in society, the arts and business. Stage and radio were also represented, the former by Miss Lillian Russell, and the latter by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who left on the Baltic to study labor conditions and attend several congresses. Miss Lillian Russell, on the New York, said before leaving that she was going to Europe for a rest and to buy a little string of yearlings to race in this country.

1934: U.S. Proposal on Arms Traffic

GENEVA — After years of opposition to the regulation of traffic in arms, as being impracticable, the United States championed far-reaching supervision of the armaments trade, with Hugh Wilson, American minister in Bern, outlining [on June 19] before the special control committee of the Disarmament Conference a model treaty to carry out the ideas of President Roosevelt. The American proposal is based on the creation of a permanent disarmament commission and committee for the inspection of armaments. A system of licenses is sought in an effort to give the permanent disarmament commission real authority, without infringing national sovereignty. Factories would only manufacture the types of armaments for which they receive licenses.

Russia Can't Subvert Berlinguer's Legacy

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Enrico Berlinguer will not make it to Moscow. He had not been there officially since 1979, but he was expected to visit the Kremlin shortly after the European elections this week.

However, all was not lost since Mr. Berlinguer's death gave Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin's No. 2 man, a chance to make his first trip to Western Europe as Konstantin Chernenko's heir apparent.

His trip, which took place during the first Comecon summit conference in 15 years, and at a time when the Soviet leaders appear to have lost the habit of showing up in Western European diplomatic salons, had little to do with protocol.

The fact that in its reaction to Mr. Berlinguer's death Moscow refrained from alluding to ideological differences as well as to the rupture that characterized the relations between the Italian and Soviet Communist parties, is an indication of a political project to come more than of mourning and condolence.

Further, Mr. Gorbachev's presence at Mr. Berlinguer's funeral, when the split between the two parties would have led some to believe that a personality of a lesser rank should have been sent to Rome, is a strong hint that Moscow intends to keep all its options open for the post-Berlinguer period.

When Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party and spiritual guide to Mr. Berlinguer, died in 1960, Moscow declared a period of mourning while it brushed aside the Italian's "testament" that communism had degenerated into totalitarianism.

Moscow did not want to repeat the same mistake with what could be called Berlinguer's "Universal Testament." Although Mr. Berlinguer failed in three attempts to open the way to power for his party and

himself, that is the "historic compromise" with Christian Democrats, the "new left" with Socialists in Italy and Eurocommunism beyond national borders, Moscow would like to hear as little as possible about Eurocommunism that it sought so much to destroy.

From 1976, when he let it be known that he and his party felt safer because Italy belonged to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, up to 1982, when he declared the crushing of Solidarity that the Bolshevik Revolution had lost the ability to renew itself, Mr. Berlinguer never ceased looking for an alternative to Soviet ideology.

His failures did not stop him. The outraged reactions of the Kremlin, calling his pronouncements "monstrous blasphemy," served only to increase his stature. He was a Western communist, a new credibility, a new legitimacy and a new virtue. The past of Western European Communist parties was too heavy a load to bear for political organizations that were no longer at the left of the political spectrum but at its East, that is, in Moscow.

He did not attain his goal. No matter how great the domestic credibility of a Western Communist party (the French Communist's adherence to the doctrine of pluralism and domestic democracy is far from an ascertained and accepted fact) Eurocommunism as an international factor has ceased to be.

It died from the aftereffects of violent Soviet behavior (Afghanistan and Poland) as well as from what Mr. Berlinguer called "le verito" (undermining), particularly in Spain, where the Communist Party was cut in two to create a pro-Soviet party that immediately got Moscow's blessing and recognition.

Eurocommunism died also of contradictions among the Western



S. LACHMANN

parties. The diverging positions of the French and Italian Communist parties on Eurocommunism and the Common Market are examples.

Yet, let this be clear: Mr. Berlinguer was a communist. He was trained as of 1943 in the hard school that is the Italian Communist Party apparatus and by the international communist system, whose history is filled with horror and ideological manipulation.

This fact can lend only greater value to Mr. Berlinguer's message that salvation of communism must inevitably include rejection of the Soviet model used to create Real Socialism in Eastern Europe.

It also says that the greatest danger for Western Communist parties comes from an increase in Soviet influence, which will always prefer a

weak but faithful party to a strong and independent party.

The Kremlin's dissection of Mr. Berlinguer's death and its apparent concern will not change the meaning of his message. Nothing and no one seems intent or able now to lead the Italian Communist Party back into the Soviet fold.

No one knows if the Berlinguer method will be possible without Mr. Berlinguer and how the Italian party will move forward on what he himself called "unexplored paths." Yet, whatever does happen, it would take more than a visit from Moscow, even from the Kremlin's heir apparent, to influence the man who will next sit in Berlinguer's chair at the Italian Communist Party headquarters.

International Herald Tribune

Making It in America

The Future of Work: More Will Prove to Be Less

By Bennett Harrison
and Barry Bluestone

BOSTON — The U.S. worker is in trouble despite the sharp decline last month in the unemployment rate to 7.5 percent.

That may seem like a strange—if not downright ungrateful—thing to say in this Second Year of the Great Economic Recovery. Yet underneath the superficial appearance of a thriving economy, there is evidence that the basic structure of the labor market is shifting: continued "de-industrialization," or dismantling of the country's high-paying blue-collar industries, accompanied by a proliferation of low-paying service-sector jobs.

The result is a lower unemployment rate because of a boom in the number of jobs, but a jeopardized standard of living because of the poor quality of much of the work that is available.

That the president and his economic advisers seem oblivious to these deep-seated changes is perhaps not surprising. The relative silence of the Democrats on such structural economic matters is harder to explain. With the possible exception of the party's technically well-trained young professional constituency, virtually all Democratic voters—not just the unionized blue-collar workers—are threatened by these changes.

Since 1979, the last time the jobless rate slipped below 6 percent, the growth in employment has been exclusively in what is defined as the service sector. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that between March 1979 and March 1984, the number of jobs in wholesale and retail trade, the financial sector and personal and business services grew by more than 4 million. In the same period, employment in manufacturing, construction and mining shrunk by nearly 2.4 million.

For the Elite, the Way to the Top Is by 'Touching Bottom'

By David S. Broder

PALO ALTO, California — My 1984 commencement trail began on a rainy May Monday in New Haven, and ended here on a hot and cloudless June Sunday, where the youngest son was collecting a bachelor's degree. But how could that be?

Surely, this kid had started at Stanford University about six months ago—not four years ago, as he claimed.

It did not help the night before when the graduate had explained that his future was in futures—a field of endeavor as unknown to his father as the strange trees surrounding what the campus map said was "The Sunken Diamond" or baseball field, where the graduation spectators gathered.

This son I thought I knew had gone west to this place of strange vegetation, had entered some sort of time-warping and mind-altering California process, and now was going to walk off a below-ground baseball field into a future of futures.

Flipping through the commencement program book during the preceremonial did not ease the disquiet. Every page seemed to suggest the presence of forces that could further distort the future.

I turned the pages of the advanced degree candidates, searching for trends. There were 13 new doctors of aeronautics and astronautics. One has written a dissertation on "computation of inviscid transonic flow using flux vector splitting in generalized coordinates." Is that space-talk for "The future is futures"?

Toward the back of the book, there were more depressing news. There are more doctorates in computer science than in philosophy or history or English, more than in classics, French and music combined. Someone has earned a doctorate in a field called "communication" with a thesis entitled: "Personal computers: Their adoption and use in information work by professors."

By this time, I was seriously depressed. But things began to improve as soon as the program started, and then got steadily better. "America the Beautiful" was sung, including the important verse enjoining us to "con-

firm thy soul in self-control, thy liberty in law."

Richard W. Lyman, president of the Rockefeller Foundation and former president of Stanford, delivered a graceful commencement address, quoting Aldous Huxley, as all such orations should do. On the campus that will house the future Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, history's Lyman said in fact since the 14th century and its historic plays have human beings felt their survival as threatened" as they do today.

By way of illustrating the danger of following the trendy psychologists' counsel to "try for small victories," rather than risk major frustration, he declared the "relentless small-mindedness" of both sides at the aborted Geneva arms-control talks. "Humanity deserves better than that," he said.

As if in response, the teaching award for the year went to Condo-lezza Rice, a black political scientist who helped organize an undergraduate seminar on arms-control.

"The greatest danger you face," Mr. Lyman told the graduates, "is the narrowing of your horizons." But there was nothing narrow about the horizons of honor graduate Deborah Anne Prentice, who took a double major in human biology and music.

Then Donald Kennedy, Stanford's president, gave his advice to the graduates. Quoting John Gardner, he told them that in this pluralistic, fast-changing society, "by our commonalities determine your identity."

Quoting Stanford predecessor Wallace Sterling and ignoring the high price the business world sets on Stanford MBAs, he told them that education is "not training but rather the process that 'equips you to entertain yourself, a friend and an idea.'"

Quoting Cedric Maxwell of the Boston Celtics, he said that "if you are afraid about the repercussions of honesty, you ought to get yourself a Doberman."

And drawing on his own experience as a teacher and public official,

he gave them the best advice of the day. "Touch bottom often" in your country, he said. Looking out on the products of his elite and expensive institution, Mr. Kennedy said, "Yupiedom does not conduce to a realistic view of the human condition or of American society."

"This is a great diverse country," he said. "Its genius does not reside in the practice of law or medicine or in the cultivation of urbane taste and high culture."

When you want to know who you are and what you are part of, he said, "visit Newark, Ohio, or Bend, Oregon, or Muskegon, Michigan, and relearn the arts of living in communities of manageable size."

As he spoke, my disorientation faded and my equanimity was restored. I may never understand futures, but as the graduates gathered up their black robes and charged up the grassy banks of the "Sunken Diamond" to join their spectator kin, I could feel the joy and energy and hopefulness of their scrambling steps.

The Washington Post

Mr. Harrison, a professor of political economy and planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Bluestone, director of the Social Welfare Research Institute at Boston College, contributed this view to The New York Times.

Pathways That Lead To Détente

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — As the 1984 presidential election approaches, it appears that U.S. voters will not be given a choice whether to have Cold War or détente.

The nature and logical results of President Ronald Reagan's Cold War policy are clear. U.S.-Soviet relations are at their most dangerous stage in two decades. Diplomatic solutions to political problems have been abolished in favor of militarized ones. And a new strategic weapons race is unfolding that will increase the risk of nuclear war and make another generation of Americans captive to soaring military expenditures.

Despite all these perils, the Democratic Party has failed to put forward a real alternative. Indeed, its two leading candidates for the presidential nomination seem to have no Soviet policy at all. Both promise to end the nuclear arms race, but neither has specified any diplomatic solutions to any of the political conflicts that underlie the arms race.

What follows, therefore, is the kind of détente program that Americans will not be able to vote for or against in the election. It begins with three basic principles:

■ The United States, while disliking many aspects of Soviet behavior, recognizes that the Soviet Union is a legitimate great power with equal rights and interests in world affairs. By stating this principle of political parity, the U.S. government seeks to renew a civil dialogue with the Soviet leadership and to eliminate the political reasoning behind quests for military superiority on either side.

■ While seeing the Soviet Union as a powerful and dangerous adversary, the U.S. government will no longer exaggerate the Soviet threat to its own interests to world peace. Americans should understand that Soviet global ambitions are constrained by many factors other than U.S. military power, and that the Soviet Union is not responsible for every incident of international unrest.

■ Americans should also have a realistic understanding of détente. It is neither appeasement nor a promise of harmonious superpower relations. Instead, it is a diplomatic process of political negotiations through which conflict between the two rivals might be partially reduced by mutual accommodation and cooperation.

Having stated these principles, a moderate president must offer proposals designed to begin negotiations on major U.S.-Soviet conflicts of the past decade. Here, briefly and elliptically, are a few such policies, some of them to be pursued publicly, others through quiet diplomacy:

■ The president announces a one-year moratorium on the testing and deployment of all U.S. nuclear and anti-satellite weapons on the condition that the Soviet leadership respond in kind. During that year, the two governments will reopen all arms control questions and try to improve their political relations.

■ In order to resolve two important issues that disrupted relations in the 1970s, the president asks Congress to repeal the Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson amendments, which severely limit the possibility of Soviet-American trade by linking it to Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Disavowing economic sanctions as a policy, he pledges that only actual military technology will be excluded from sales to the Soviet Union. In return, the Soviet government must privately agree to relax significantly existing restraints on Jewish emigration.

■ Acknowledging that both superpowers have vested interests in the Middle East, and that no lasting settlement there is possible without the support of both, the president asks the Soviet Union to rejoin multilateral negotiations in the region, from which it has been completely excluded since 1978. In return, the Soviet Union must persuade its Syrian and PLO allies to renounce Israel's right to a secure existence.

■ Recognizing that American efforts to sell weapons to Beijing have served only to provoke Soviet military anxieties, and to outrage our former military ally in Taipei, the president announces a revised China policy: The United States wants full diplomatic and economic relations with both China, but it will not furnish any weapons to either of them. More generally, the United States renounces the idea of any Washington-Beijing axis against the Soviet Union.

■ While deploring the Soviet war in Afghanistan, the United States recalls its own difficulty in finding a way out of Vietnam. Therefore, the American government will support any plan leading to a negotiated settlement and Soviet withdrawal.

■ The president proposes a special Soviet-American commission to draft a code of mutual restraint (including an experimental zone of military non-intervention) in the Third World, which is the scene of many indigenous wars and fruitless superpower conflicts. To set an example, the president will consider requests for U.S. economic assistance even from self-proclaimed revolutionary governments if they do not allow their countries to be used for Soviet military bases. This policy applies to revolutionary countries in the Western hemisphere as well, including Cuba and Nicaragua.

Are such détente policies, and others that might reduce American-Soviet conflict in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, realistic? Unfortunately, because such policies would offend powerful American lobbies and constituencies, it is harder to imagine a president with the political courage to adopt them.

The writer, a professor of politics at Princeton University, is a specialist on Soviet affairs.

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Raid in Punjab Leaves Doubts, Contradictions

Many Observers Remain Skeptical Of Government's Account, Motives

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Operation Blue Star, the Indian Army's tactical assault to eliminate Sikh militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar, ended nearly

NEWS ANALYSIS

two weeks ago. But questions and contradictions surrounding the operation and the army's continuing deployment in Punjab are likely to persist for some time.

Were the Sikh militants really out to establish a separate Sikh state, as the government contends? Why does the government not offer proof of what it says was origin involvement in the Sikh movement?

How many people were killed in the temple raid on June 5-6, who were they, and how did they die? Which of the versions of the death of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the militant Sikh leader who died in the temple fight, is correct?

How has the army behaved in its attempt to scrub the Punjab countryside clean of what the government says are Sikh terrorists? How many people are actually terrorists and still at large?

The answers are unclear in every case and likely to remain so until more reports filter out of Punjab, which has been largely shut off from the rest of the world, or until independent observers such as reporters are allowed free access to the state and its people.

There is no lack of skepticism about the government's version of events and its rationale for the temple invasion.

Last Wednesday, a week after Operation Blue Star, the Home Ministry, in an official briefing document given to the press, said without qualification that the goal of the movement headed by Mr. Bhindranwale was "the creation of Khalistan," an exclusive nation for Sikhs.

Before the raid on the Golden Temple, neither the government or anyone else appeared to put much credence in the Khalistan movement. Mr. Bhindranwale himself said many times that he was seeking an independent country for Sikhs, merely greater autonomy for Punjab within the Indian union.

If the Bhindranwale group was masking its intentions, the government produced no evidence to that effect either before or after the temple raid.

There was and is a Khalistan movement whose leaders are in exile in Canada and Britain, but little or no evidence has existed that the idea was taken seriously by many Indian Sikhs.

"Only a minuscule proportion of Sikhs subscribed to Khalistan before the temple was stormed," said Khushwant Singh, a journalist and writer who is an authority on Sikh history and affairs.

"I've never met a Khalistani," he said. "I wanted to find one and talk to one, but I couldn't."

As Mr. Singh pointed out, considerable Khalistan sentiment seems to have arisen since the raid on the temple, which many Sikhs, if not most, have taken as a deep offense to their religion and their sensibilities.

To illustrate Sikh attitudes, Mr. Singh said a fellow Sikh told him, "I don't feel Indian anymore."

One possible explanation advanced for the government's raising of the Khalistan question is that it needs to take every opportunity to justify the killing in Amritsar and the invasion of the Sikh's holiest shrine.

The same possible reason, say many who have watched the situation closely, might apply to the government's contention in the same official document that the Bhindranwale group was operating with "the active encouragement, connivance, and assistance of certain foreign powers."

The government has steadfastly refused or been unable to supply any evidence of this, either. A government official conversant with such matters said there might be some evidence for such an assertion but not enough to constitute proof.

The official said the government apparently wanted to alert the people to what it perceived as a threat while taking the calculated risk that the lack of proof would destroy the argument's credibility in some quarters.

But a military source said: "The house made a fool of himself by putting forward a statement that cannot be proven. Now there is, I understand, rethinking on this count and they are playing it down."



The Dome at the entrance to Amritsar's Golden Temple is pocked by holes from machine-gun fire and shelling.

The same person said that available evidence indicated that the Khalistan idea had made inroads in the Bhindranwale group but that it was merely one of the group's several motivations, including religious fundamentalism. This person said the government-controlled radio and television networks had built up the importance of Khalistan after the temple invasion.

For days after the invasion, the government stuck to an official death toll of 450 to 500 in the action. Reports reaching here from Amritsar, however, placed it at 1,200 or more. Since then the army has revised the official total to 376. But other military sources have placed it at 800 to 1,000, and more recent reports filtering out of Amritsar place it in that same range.

The government has said all these killed were terrorists, but an unconfirmed report from Amritsar in The Indian Express on Monday said about 150 of the dead were visitors who were caught in the temple when the fight started. Earlier, the army reported that

some people were killed when Sikh fighters among a large group of prisoners lobbed grenades into the crowd in a bid to escape. That report has not been confirmed, and skepticism about it has been expressed here.

Discrepancies also exist between reports from different officials on how many Sikh terrorists are believed to remain at large in Punjab. One source estimates the number to be in the thousands. Civilian officials, however, say it is probably much smaller.

The confusion over how Mr. Bhindranwale died continues. Some reports say he was killed by his own men when he refused to surrender. Others say he was killed by a rival group when he refused to join forces in the late stages of the temple fight.

Still another says he was killed in a close fight with army troops. A report in the magazine India Today says he was hit in the head by grenade fragments and was then caught in bursts of gunfire from soldiers as he tried to take cover.

Salvadoran Rebels Forcibly Recruit New Guerrillas in Front-Line Areas

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

CIUDAD BARRIOS, El Salvador — Leftist guerrillas have toughened their tactics toward civilians in the past three months, thereby apparently sharpening their differences with politicians in the rebel alliance who favor a more moderate line.

Armed guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have forcibly recruited hundreds of youths on a large scale for the first time, according to human rights groups, media reports and government officials. Government figures estimate the numbers at 1,200 recruits throughout the country since March 1.

Members of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the guerrillas' civilian allies, say privately that they disagree with forced recruiting. A senior politician living in exile said such roundups were "disastrous" for the guerrillas' image.

In addition, factions in the guerrilla alliance have broken the front's publicly espoused ban on attacking relatives of foes. One group recently kidnapped the brother of Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova. He has since been released in a prisoner exchange. The brother of a senior army commander still is being held.

"It's obvious that the struggle needs combatants," one rebel civilian official said. "The question is how to get them." He insisted that the recent kidnapping of Eduardo Vides Casanova, the defense minister's brother, was staged by a guerrilla faction that acted "without any authorization."

During an occupation of this northeastern front-line town on June 2 and 3, rebels forcibly recruited about 80 young men, residents said. It was the first such roundup at gunpoint that the guerrillas had carried out in Ciudad Barrios, although the army has used a similar approach, the residents said.

The guerrillas were quoted by residents as saying it was fair for them to impress youths into their ranks because the Salvadoran Army has long used similar strong-arm tactics.

During a big army recruitment drive in January, patrols of armed troops were seen rounding up young men at bus stops on main roads, placing them in trucks and taking them to barracks to enlist. Such use of force is legal because Salvadoran law requires all males from the age of 18 to 30 to serve in the armed forces.

A farm owner, José Augusto Portillo, 60, described how his son, José Adilio, 19, was taken by the guerrillas.

"He was in a snack bar in the Concepción barrio. The subversives took him away. He was saying, 'I protested, but they said they were at war and that they needed people to join.'"

The guerrillas do not appear to guard their new recruits very carefully, as a large number have escaped. The mayor of Ciudad Barrios, Santos Bonilla, said that about half of the youths seized early this month already have returned.

The new recruits are taken to the town of Perquin in northern Morazan province, a longtime guerrilla stronghold, for military training, according to three youths who said they had escaped from the rebels after being "recruited."

The three, who did not know each other and were interviewed separately, said that very few or none of the recruits in their groups had joined voluntarily. They heard propaganda lectures and received training in endurance or small-arms handling before they escaped.

Forced recruitments and kidnappings of noncombatants by the rebels have led Salvadoran Army officers and U.S. diplomats to suggest that the guerrillas were losing popular support and were having a harder time waging their usual rural warfare.

These sources suggested that government military pressure and the favorable international reception accorded El Salvador's new president, José Napoleón Duarte, were making the rebels "desperate."

But the sources also stressed that the left has revived in the past periods when it has appeared to be on the defensive. "It seems like the guerrillas have fallen on hard times," a Salvadoran government counterinsurgency expert said. "But people have learned to be cautious about saying that, because the minute you do they come back and whack you."

A senior U.S. official said the recruitment appeared to be "a short-term tactic."

"You don't create a guerrilla army with kidnapped teenagers," he said, "but they can be used as bearers and handlers for a few months."

U.S. and Salvadoran officials suggested that the recruitment drive could signal plans for a big

rebel offensive in the fall dry season.

More than 1,500 civilians have fled northern Morazan since March 1, according to Salvadoran officials, and a dozen of these refugees said that their main reason for departing was the guerrillas' recruitment drive.

Since leaving their homes, the refugees — mostly women and small children — depend on relief agencies for food and shelter, and have added to the more than 400,000 other displaced persons in El Salvador.

Rebels Barricade Highway

Guerrillas barricaded the highway from San Salvador to the Honduran border on Monday, United Press International reported.

Residents said the rebels placed buses end-to-end across the two-lane road 13 miles (20 kilometers) north of the capital.

The army sent about 400 troops to patrol the highway but did not reopen the road, witnesses said.

A broadcast on the rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said 12 soldiers had been killed in northeastern Morazan province, bringing to 57 the number of army casualties sustained in the sweep of the province that began last week. The army had no casualty figures for the fighting.

Senator Seeks Cut in Troops in Europe

By James Garstenzang
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a move likely to provoke a debate on the U.S. role in defending Europe, Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, introduced legislation Tuesday that would require the withdrawal of up to 90,000 U.S. troops from Europe unless the allies contribute more to the joint defense effort.

Mr. Nunn, facing strenuous opposition from the Reagan administration and what he called the "ATO establishment," said Monday that he did not expect the Republican-dominated Senate to approve his proposal, which he introduced as an amendment to the 91-billion military authorization bill for the 1985 fiscal year.

He said he was taking the step to encourage the 15 other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to improve their ability to fight a conventional war so that NATO could reduce its reliance on U.S. troops in the event of a crisis against Warsaw Pact nations.

Mr. Nunn's amendment would have no impact on the deployment of British, French and West German U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. The missiles are the central elements in the Atlantic alliance's program to modernize its medium-range nuclear force to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles that are targeted at Western Europe.

His proposal reflects concern at the United States is bearing a disproportionate burden of the cost of defending Europe.

Mr. Nunn said that the United States is planning to contribute \$32 billion over the next five years to NATO. A 3-percent annual increase by the other members would amount to a total of about \$15 billion a year, he added.

The senator, who has become a leading spokesman for the Democrats on defense issues, set a series of steps that the NATO nations would have to meet to avoid the threat of U.S. troops:

- Increase military spending, bend inflation, by 3 percent, or prove their ability to handle U.S. troops that might be needed to enforce the Western forces during mba;
- Earn the certification by the prime Allied commander of the NATO forces, General Bernard W. Rogers of the U.S. Army, that the alliance has raised its ability to fight a conventional war.

• Reduce by 20 percent the gap between conventional ammunition and as of next Jan. 1 and the NATO goal of a 30-day supply.

The first troop withdrawal would occur in 1987 and would continue through 1989, for a total 90,000 if none of the conditions met. The United States maintains 326,000 troops in Europe.

Study in U.S. Details Futile Efforts To Halt Production of Illegal Drugs

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House of Representatives committee has concluded that efforts to reduce illegal drug production in most Asian and Latin American countries are failing.

A State Department official involved in drug-control efforts said that increases in production did not necessarily mean an increase in the amount of drugs entering the United States. He said the amount of heroin entering the country had remained stable for five years.

Reagan administration officials, however, recently conceded that the government is not seizing significant amounts of most drugs being smuggled into the country. The Drug Enforcement Administration says so much cocaine is entering the country that its street price is about one-third what it was a year ago.

Despite substantial financial aid from the United States and other countries, the House committee said, "in most of the major producing countries, illicit narcotic production, manufacture, and traffic has dramatically increased."

A 217-page report by the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, which has not been made public, was the result of

visits to 12 countries involved in drug production or distribution. Interviews with more than 100 foreign officials and inspections of vast marijuana, coca and poppy-growing areas. Poppy seeds are used to produce opium and heroin; coca is used for cocaine.

In the last 10 months, committee members visited Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Jamaica — believed to be the sources of nearly all the cocaine sold in the United States and 80 percent of the marijuana — and Mexico.

Committee members also visited the countries where most of the world's poppy plants are grown, processed or shipped, including Hong Kong, Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, India, Turkey and Italy.

The report concludes that only Mexico and Turkey have effective antidrug programs. Mexico has nearly eliminated marijuana cultivation, it said, although opium production is gradually increasing, and Turkey "has effectively prevented any significant illicit production of opium" in the last decade. Turkey used to be a major poppy grower.

In Peru, where the report said coca leaf production "is totally out of control and still expanding at an alarming rate" as many as 617,000 acres (247,000 hectares) may be planted with coca bushes.

In Colombia, committee members said, they were astonished by the "scale upon scale" of marijuana fields they saw. Local police officials said they were able to eradicate only "a small fraction of what

is being cultivated." Despite a recent government crackdown on drug producers, the committee said it found "an absolute failure" in prosecution. It said that of 200 recent arrests, only four defendants were convicted, and they escaped.

In Bolivia, government officials acknowledged that coca production had "escalated out of control" since 1977.

In Jamaica, the committee found that high-grade marijuana was being grown in every district. Thailand has "moved very aggressively against drug traffickers," the report said, but the country still produced 35 tons (32 metric tons) of opium last year.

In Burma, believed to be the world's largest producer of opium, the government said it was powerless to eliminate poppy cultivation in large areas controlled by insurgent groups.

Russia Puts Yugoslavia On Tourist Blacklist

Reuters

BELGRADE — The Soviet Union has cancelled all package trips to Yugoslavia by its tourists in the second half of the year, Yugoslav officials said Tuesday.

The decision surprised Yugoslav tourist officials, who said that the Russians offered no explanation. Officials said that about 24,000 Russians were expected to take part in the cancelled tours.

ANGELO TARLAZZI

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(Continued from Page 15)

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INSIGHTS

An Informal View of Hu Yaobang

Chinese Leader Plays Host at 'American Style' Dinner

By Harrison E. Salisbury
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Hu Yaobang, a diminutive man, sat on the edge of his chair running over a list of some Americans he has met. Most of them, as it turned out, have been American presidents.

Hu Yaobang, at age 68, is the general secretary of the Communist Party of China, and last week he added four new names to his short list of Americans, entertaining them in a new fashion of informality in the most exclusive quarter of Beijing — the residential and office compound of China's leaders, Zhong Nan Hai, which adjoins the Forbidden City.

It was a dinner not without deliberate symbolism. The style was what the party leader called "informal American." His message was one of cheerfulness in a troubled world. He urged Americans to recall their country's history and take heart from it. Any nation, he said, which could move from a "barren and desolate place" in 200 years to become the world's No. 1 power, need not look to the future with pessimism.

The dinner seemed to break with some long-standing traditions of Chinese leaders. During the days when Mao Zedong lived in Zhong Nan Hai, he did not invite strangers to share his table. In his later years, Mao often greeted statesmen in his book-crowded study not far from Mr. Hu's quarters. But Mao did not entertain a journalist at dinner after 1936, when he met in his cave at Bao'an with Edgar Snow, who interviewed him while working on the book "Red Star Over China."

Former Prime Minister Zhou Enlai enjoyed having big dinner sessions with old China hands

from Chongqing and Yan'an. But these were held in the Great Hall of the People, a huge structure about the size of two football fields. If the argument was hot enough, Zhou might stay at his big round table until midnight. But he never invited anyone to Zhong Nan Hai.

It remains to be seen how Mr. Hu will use his suite in the secluded but beautifully tended garden preserve adjacent to the Forbidden City.

This dinner was a special occasion. It marked the conclusion of a 70-day, 7,400-mile (12,000-kilometer) journey by this writer along the back-country trails of the Red Army's Long March in 1934-35 from southern Jiangxi to northern Shaanxi — a year-long calvary that established Mao and the Communists as a power in China.

Mr. Hu's dinner was given for this writer, his wife, Charlotte, who accompanied him on the trip; John Service, the China-born U.S. diplomat who was assigned to Yan'an, in Shaanxi, during World War II and who also made the 70-day trip, and his wife, Caroline. Also attending was Qi Huaiyuan, chief of the Information Department of the Foreign Office.

As far as diplomats could remember, this was the first occasion on which Mr. Hu had received and entertained any foreigner in this manner.

If it was Mr. Hu's intention to demonstrate that China can match the West in one of its most arcane art forms — cuisine — he succeeded. It was the kind of a meal that deserved a Craig Claiborne report — a beautiful table covered with fine white linen, gleaming silver (no chopsticks) and fine bone china, all Chinese made. There were coproduction wines (China and France) — the Dynasty label — but no *moutai*.

"We don't have enough joint enterprises," he said.

The waitresses were dressed in modern versions of the traditional Chinese *qipao*, in a wine-colored heavy fabric modestly slit to the knee. They tactfully demonstrated to guests who might be unfamiliar with the implement how to use French tongs to extract escargots from their shells.

Although Mr. Hu called this an "American-style" dinner, it betrayed a strong Paris accent. The menu included truffle soup, a remarkably delicate confection served in sturdy pots with a featherweight pastry cover, escargots, a fish fillet with mangoes, lobster salad, airton steak, strawberries and vanilla ice cream.

Before dinner, Mr. Hu joined his guests in a stroll in the garden just outside the dining room, and roses and peonies were in bloom. Before that, Mr. Hu spent two hours discussing the Long March with his visitors and quizzing them about conditions in China's back country.

He discussed in detail his own involvement, when he was 17 and 18, in the Long March. He participated from the beginning in Yulin in Jiangxi Province in mid-October 1934 to its end, about 7,500 miles later, in Wuyi in northern Shaanxi in mid-October 1935.

Mr. Hu suffered serious wounds in a Nationalist bombing attack near Loushan Pass northwest of Guiyang, in Guizhou Province, in the spring of 1935. At that time, he was in the third army of the Red Army's first front group.

In his dinner conversation, Mr. Hu emphasized the positive, drawing upon optimism bred by China's success in surviving the multitude of perils through which it has passed in the last century. He seemed to harbor no dark thoughts concerning a decline in American ability to master the problems of a troubled world.

The United States, he said, need have no pessimism about the future. It had gone through much in the past 200 years, enough to view the present situation with confidence.

Mr. Hu said many countries around the world did not necessarily approve of U.S. foreign policy, "and I don't approve of the policy of the United States either."

But, he indicated, this does not in his opinion mean that the world is headed toward catastrophe. Many of China's friends in the United States, he added, do not seem to understand very well the Taiwan issue.

Mr. Hu that President Ronald Reagan often said of Taiwan that America is not going to forsake her old friends.

"But frankly," he added, "the Communist Party of China is a very old friend of the United States. This is the truth. It goes back to the 1930s before there was a Taiwan."

He said he felt that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had been too preoccupied with World War II to understand the early friendly feelings of the Chinese Communists for the United States and that General George C. Marshall had not understood this either in his postwar mission to China. "They did not realize that we were their good friends," he said.

Mr. Hu suggested that General Joseph W. Stilwell was "more farsighted, but that the American government still was too busy to evaluate China correctly."

"But," he said, "bygone can be bygones, and friendship can be renewed."

It was clear in the context of Mr. Hu's remarks that he saw no obstacle for the strengthening of what he believed to be a traditional friendship between the United States and China.

Mr. Hu recalled meetings with three U.S. presidents — Richard M. Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Mr. Reagan — each of whom, he said, had certain positive qualities with respect to China. Of Mr. Nixon, he said, "His first words on arriving in China in 1972 were, 'I've come here in the national interest of the United States.'"

"We appreciate his frankness," Mr. Hu said.



Ships in South Korea are loaded with goods destined for export. Seoul still wants special tariff considerations from the United States and that situation is leading to heightened economic tensions between the two countries.

Trade Dispute Strains Seoul Ties to U.S.

South Korea, Despite Growing Economy, Still Wants Special Treatment

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — Frictions over economic relations between the United States and South Korea are beginning to test the special relationship the two countries have had since the 1950-53 Korean War.

There have been relatively minor problems before but now an unprecedented chorus of criticism of U.S. trade policies has erupted in South Korea, focusing attention on a new issue that promises to grow more serious.

The problem involves South Korea's feeling that it should continue to be treated as a poor, struggling country deserving special benefits, in contrast to American demands for a more equal trading partnership.

The furor began in April when the U.S. applied duties of nearly 15 percent on South Korean color TV sets and followed that with more generalized moves to reduce tariff benefits for South Korea.

The South Koreans charge that the United States:

- Mistakenly considers South Korea to be a "second Japan."
- Fails to consider South Korea's lack of natural resources and its need to export to survive and grow.
- Ignores its continuing status as a developing country with per capita income still below \$2,000 a year.
- Understates a military threat from Communist North Korea that forces Seoul to spend nearly 6 percent of its gross national product on defense.

Kim Jin Ho, South Korea's minister of trade and industry, has described the color TV decision as unfair. The duties were imposed after the United States determined that the sets had been sold in the United States at prices below those in South Korea, a practice known as dumping.

The main opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party, condemned the duties and accused the United States of "excessive protectionism." The duties, it said, threaten "to shatter the Korean electronics industry upon which our future relies."

Opposition party members in the National Assembly, and a few ruling party politicians as well, have urged the government to switch purchases of agricultural products from the United States to other countries.

Politicians and businessmen alike have demanded that, in retaliation for the American moves, the government slow the rate at which South Korea plans to open up its highly protected market.

Particularly galling to the Koreans is the fact that the U.S. International Trade Commission handed down its ruling on color TV sets at a time when a South Korean mission was visiting the United States. The mission signed contracts for \$2 billion worth of American goods and started negotiations to purchase an additional \$1.3 billion worth.

When they got back to South Korea, the mission's leaders were criticized for buying too much in view of rising U.S. protectionism. Moreover, South Koreans point out, more than 40 percent of South Korea's exports to the

United States are controlled under a variety of restraint programs.

Kay Bong Hyuk, vice chairman of the Korea Traders Association, summed up businessmen's feelings by saying that the United States should not "make such a fuss" over what he called the tiny amount (\$8.3 billion last year) of South Korean exports to the United States.

He said that South Korea, except for shipbuilding, is still a developing nation and that "we have a long way to go to catch up with advanced countries."

"It is particularly annoying," Mr. Kay said, "that Americans are referring to Korea as a second Japan. With both a current-account and trade deficit, how could you regard us as a second Japan? It may take us 20 to 30 years to catch up with Japan."

The criticism of the United States irritated some Americans here. Last year, South Korean exports to the United States increased by 32 percent. "And they call us protectionist," an American economist here said, adding, "We're doing more for the nations of the world which are dependent on trade than anybody else."

Americans here agree that, in terms of the overall trade imbalance, there is little at present to stir U.S. complaints.

According to U.S. figures, South Korea had a favorable balance last year of \$1.2 billion in trade with the United States; South Korean statistics put the figure somewhat higher, at \$1.9 billion.

The United States has started demanding that South Korea dismantle its trade barriers, and it is getting tough on a wide range of other issues that it ignored in the past. Among these are South Korea's lack of protection for intellectual property, including patents and copyrights, and an alleged Korean violation of a bilateral air agreement.

Aggravating the problem is South Korea's

pendant for flooding the American market with a particular export in a style that strikingly resembles the Japanese practice. Last year, for example, South Korea tripled its exports of color TV sets and doubled its steel exports to the United States.

South Koreans show no political sensitivity about seizing opportunities in the American market. One South Korean compares the approach to that of an eagle swooping down on a stray chicken. But "our eagle is a very small eagle," said Kim Ki Hwan of the Economic Planning Board said.

Kim Chul Soo, an assistant minister of trade and industry, said of the threefold increase in color TV exports: "Given the production capacity we have, I don't think that [1.9 million sets] is an overly large number."

The problem that appears to be causing the most concern in South Korea involves U.S. moves to reduce or eliminate a generalized system of preference tariff benefits for South Korea. The benefits give South Korea a break on tariffs because it is still considered — at least officially — a developing nation.

Mr. Kay said South Korea might lose \$300 million worth of exports to the United States if the benefits stop. Kim Chul Soo said about \$60 million might be lost if Congress enacts a Reagan administration bill to extend the preference system — but at the same time reduce the benefits — for another 10 years. Mr. Kay said efforts in Congress to remove South Korea from the program could induce Japan and the European Community to follow suit.

According to an American economist, loss of the special benefits might also induce the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to consider making South Korea ineligible for preferential low-interest loans. That, he said, is what South Korea really fears.

Kim Chul Soo said South Korea deserves special treatment "for another 10 years at least." Richard Walker, the U.S. ambassador, said in a recent speech, however, that the United States is ready now to deal with South Korea as an equal partner. Mr. Walker said South Koreans need to adjust their thinking. He said they want to retain the status of a developing country even as they move to join the ranks of advanced nations.

Although the U.S. deficit in trade with South Korea is relatively slight, many signs point to an upswing. Like Japan in the 1960s, South Korea appears poised to move from exports that sell because of their low prices to exports that sell because of their quality.

Last year's imbalance marked the first time the American deficit exceeded \$1 billion. More red ink is expected this year, and a real surge in overall exports to the United States appears to be shaping up for the next two or three years.

South Korea's dependence on the American market is already approaching politically dangerous levels. In 1982, it sold 29 percent of its exports to the United States. In 1983, the figure was 34 percent and in the first three months of this year it has reached 41 percent.

"How much can the U.S. market satisfy the insatiable appetite" of newly industrialized countries for exports, the American economist asked. Caution in announcing plans indicates the South Koreans are aware that this question is growing.



Hu Yaobang, general secretary of China's Communist Party

Hudson Institute Forced to Move West

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, New York — When the president of the Hudson Institute said that it was packing up its scenarios of nuclear war to move to Indianapolis, he explained that he welcomed getting away from "the power centers of New York and Washington."

Relocating to the Middle West, the official, Thomas D. Bell Jr., added, might help researchers think more clearly.

But interviews with Mr. Bell and other senior staff members indicate that the main reason for the move at the 23-year-old institute founded by Herman Kahn is a long history of financial woes. The institute's troubles started to become serious three years ago and, when Mr. Kahn died last July, Hudson officials wondered if it might collapse.

Next October, when Hudson leaves its estate about 45 miles (70 kilometers) north of Manhattan, it is expected to leave behind half its professional staff of 30 physicists, economists and other specialists. Some say they do not believe they can do their kind of work in a medium-sized Middle Western city whose best-known recent acquisition was the Baltimore Colts.

Mr. Bell and other staff members, by contrast, call the move "fabulous," "the greatest thing since sliced bread" and "opportunistic." It offers them money from the Lilly Endowment in Indianapolis and from a group of Indianapolis business people, and links with a new university campus, access to graduate students and a new role as a regional research group as well as a national and international one.

The interest of Indianapolis in getting Hudson to help distinguish the city was "an offer we couldn't refuse," said William M. Brown, a senior physicist. The alternatives were grim, he added. Several other staff members say the institute's prospects are still bleak; most of Hudson's trustees and some knowledgeable outsiders believe the worst is past.

"I think the downward trend has stopped," said Neil C. Pickett, a specialist in international affairs. "I think the move offers us the chance to expand again and study what we want to study."

Even Jane Kahn, Mr. Kahn's widow, who said she was the only trustee to vote against the move, predicted that Hudson would prosper if it found the right research director to fill the post her husband held. "I never did feel Hudson could not go on without him," she said.

The Hudson Institute was not just Herman Kahn's creature. Its clients and competitors sometimes said it was Herman Kahn. Mr. Kahn was a globe-trotting physicist and futurologist whose flair for the unpredictable gave Hudson a

reputation in some quarters as more free-thinking than conservative.

Mr. Kahn became famous in the early 1960s for his books on nuclear strategy, including "On Thermonuclear War" and "Thinking about the Unthinkable." He and Hudson turned later to topics ranging from education to the economy of Arizona to national energy policy.

From the start, Hudson faced financial uncertainty. Though Mr. Kahn attracted government and corporate contracts on the strength of his dazzling mind, he never built up an institutional endowment. Money apparently bored him and his wife said, "He just wasn't that good a fundraiser."

He also tended to frighten off potential clients who wanted to know in advance the thrust of an analysis, according to many who worked with him. In the Vietnam War, said Norman Friedman, a Hudson specialist in naval strategy, he alienated the military through his criticisms of the way the war was waged.

Hudson's difficulties grew more pressing in the mid-1970s. According to senior staff members, the key problem was a new legal requirement that the government take bids for consulting work rather than directing contracts to particular research groups such as Hudson. In Hudson's view, the new system has favored larger and richer organizations.

The Carter administration caused the institute still more trouble. Mr. Brown, the Hudson physicist, contended that senior officials of that administration had a strong ideological bias against Hudson's views on oil and natural resources, which were much more optimistic than the administration's. Mr. Brown added that Mr. Kahn's earlier strategic ideas and studies of the Vietnam War made him seem hawkish to Carter loyalists.

"Herman had a long-time reputation, you know, as Dr. Strangelove," said Mr. Brown.

Stuart E. Eizenstat, assistant for domestic policy affairs under President Jimmy Carter, said, when asked about any Carter administration animus against Mr. Kahn and the Hudson Institute, "If there were such feelings, I'm not aware of them." He added, though, that the Carter administration's whole energy policy was premised on "fairly pessimistic" predictions about oil supplies, and that Mr. Kahn's views might have struck the officials as wrong.

Some outsiders expected the Reagan administration to be kind to Hudson, but it turned out otherwise. Although Mr. Kahn spoke approvingly of President Ronald Reagan's economic policies in his book, "The Coming Boom," Hudson staff members insist that the institute was insufficiently predictable to get many new government contracts.

In late 1982, moreover, the section of the institute dealing with national security, under

Colin Gray, quit Hudson after a dispute over management, and half a dozen Hudson staff members were soon working at Mr. Gray's new National Institute for Public Policy in Fairfax, Virginia.

Mr. Bell says Hudson lost more than \$1 million in defense contracts as a result. Mr. Gray called this estimate "grossly exaggerated," but said, "People who would have given defense contracts to Hudson went to our new organization."

Hudson's budget sank in 1982 from \$3.5 million to \$3 million. Finding new money was "very tough," Mr. Bell said. The institute's estate had to be sold for \$1 million to pay the bills. The staff was frozen and is still smaller than officials say they need to compete.

"They were taking senior people and spreading them too thin," said a former Hudson associate who departed with the security staff. "You had to dash from porthole to porthole. Herman liked it that way."

Andrew G. Caranfil, a senior researcher, said: "We ended up getting shorter contracts. And that means you have less depth."

The contracts Hudson took on to raise money fast demeaned the institute, said Mr. Brown, who plans to move to Indianapolis.

Hudson also decided to seek the potentially lucrative job of managing the Center for Naval Analyses, a navy-sponsored research group. Earlier, Mr. Kahn had wanted to distance Hudson from such regular defense work.

The institute's morale began to suffer, and Mr. Brown and others described Mr. Kahn toward the end of his life as trying to conduct research, raise money across the country and speak at seminars around the world. The task was impossible even for Herman Kahn, said Mr. Brown, though one former Hudson employee, B. Bruce Briggs, who was Mr. Kahn's editor, said that Mr. Kahn's speaking fees raised \$500,000 a year and helped keep the institute afloat.

Mr. Kahn's death of a heart attack was a shock. "We sat down," Mr. Bell recalls of the first trustees' meeting two weeks later, "and said, 'Are we going to keep going, and what are our options?'"

Several Hudson trustees, including Charles Zakat, vice president of the Mitre Corp., a military contractor, outside Boston, say they would have preferred to keep Hudson on the East Coast. The offer of facilities at the combined Indianapolis campus of Purdue University and Indiana University, and the prospect of receiving \$750,000 or more a year from Hudson's new hosts, were not only tempting, but trustees said there were no other such offers. So they voted May 16 to move.

"Look, it had to change," said Gail Potter, a trustee and former Hudson president. "Herman's dead."



Kim Jin Ho

NYSE Most Actives									
AT&T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IBM	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
GE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AMT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	116.44	116.44	116.44	116.44	116.44	116.44	116.44	116.44	116.44
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
...

NYSE Index									
NYSE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

NYSE Daily									
Advanced	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
June 18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

AMEX Daily									
Advanced	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

NASDAQ Index									
NYSE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

AMEX Most Actives									
AT&T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IBM	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Standard & Poor's Index									
NYSE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Indus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

AMEX Stock Index									
NYSE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

NYSE Prices Gain Modestly

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange registered their second consecutive gain Tuesday in moderately active trading, as Wall Street overcame profit taking to keep alive its efforts to snap out of a lengthy slump.

Brokers said government reports showing a slowdown in housing starts sustained investors' hopes that the economy was slowing down to a more moderate pace that would allow interest rates to decline.

For the second consecutive session, IBM was a leader in the market's advance. Possible takeovers also played a role, analysts said.

The Dow Jones average, up 9 at mid-session, gained 6.18 to 1,153.83. It soared 22.75 Monday — the biggest gain since it surged 26.17 April 12 — after dropping 44.35 overall last week.

Advances led declines, 957-613, among the 1,983 issues traded. Volume totaled 89 million shares, down from 95 million traded Monday.

Brokers were encouraged by the gradual price movement throughout the day because it indicated investors were being cautious.

"If there had been a surge at the outset, the market probably would have sold off in the afternoon," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co.

"The one thing that can be said is that there is gathering evidence that indicates the economy is slowing down and that has raised investor hopes for lower interest rates," said David Weber of the Milwaukee Co.

The government reported May housing starts dropped 10.5 percent and building permits dropped 0.3 percent.

Retail stocks jumped after the government reported personal expenditures rose 1.1 percent while personal income increased 0.6 percent for the second consecutive month.

Those figures led some analysts to predict Washington's "flash" second-quarter gross national product figure Wednesday will be down from 5.8 percent in the first quarter.

Bonds were steady and federal funds rates edged up to 11 1/2 percent from 11 1/4 percent before the Treasury's announcement that it would conduct a \$15.5 billion end-of-the-quarter "mini-refunding" program next week.

AT&T, up 1/4 Monday, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 16 1/2. IBM, which climbed 2 1/4 Monday, was second, up 1/4 to 102 1/2. IBM announced graphics capabilities for its System 38 computers.

InterFirst Corp. was third, off 1/4 to 9 1/4 after a block of 964,300 shares traded at 9 1/4.

Avon Products jumped 1/4 to 20 1/2 in active trading. Avon said its Tiffany & Co. was up for sale.

Carson Pirie Scott rose 3/4 to 37 1/2 amid rumors that someone might make a takeover bid for the company. Carson Pirie officials said they could not account for the activity in their stock.

Among the other retailers, Associated Dry Goods rose 1/4 to 52 1/2, Ames Department Stores 1/4 to 48 1/4, Toys "R" Us 1/4 to 44 1/4 and American Stores 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Amgen skidded 3/4 to 19 1/4. The company said it is negotiating to buy back the 21.9-percent stake Union owns in Amgen.

Levi Strauss lost 1/4 to 27 1/4 after the company reported third-quarter earnings of 17 cents a share, down from \$1.02 a year ago.

Sugar Pact Outlook Is Seen Improved

By Benj Khindria
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Prospects for a new International Sugar Agreement have improved following a proposed pact among the main producers to cut exports if the present sugar glut continues next year, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

But the European Community, the world's largest non-Communist beet-sugar exporter, has rejected the proposal and stands isolated at the negotiations in Geneva to renew the existing ISA, which expires at year-end, the sources added.

The community, which is also a major importer of Caribbean cane sugar, does not belong to the current ISA and is under heavy pressure to join from members who believe that EC exports undermine world prices for their products.

The EC reacted sharply to the proposed pact and may stay out of the new agreement if no compromise is reached, the sources said. A small group of conference participants, including the EC, has begun intensive consultations to find a solution before the conference ends June 29.

The U.S. delegate, Rollins Prager said the conference was the "last opportunity" to settle differences over how the sugar glut should be alleviated.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
...

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

'Forfeiting' Helps Exporters
Reduce Their Cash Risks

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Exporting goods to a developing or Eastern Bloc country can be hazardous. There may be a long gap between when the goods are shipped and when the exporter receives payment. And there is always the risk of nonpayment. So exporters are always looking for ways to guarantee that they will get paid.

One way is by using government export-finance agencies, which were set up to cover part of the risk of nonpayment. In general, they also lend the foreign exchange to the exporter at below market rates. The West German export-finance agency, Hermes, for example, guarantees up to 85 percent of the export credit in case the importer's bank fails to come up with the cash. Unlike agencies elsewhere, however, Hermes does not supply foreign exchange at lower rates.

But such government agencies in Britain, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland, under increased budgetary pressures, have had to tighten up on subsidized export loans. And as these agencies also usually cater for large exporters of capital goods, such as construction companies and aircraft makers, the smaller exporter is often left out in the cold.

Consequently, West German, Swiss, Italian and British exporters, who each have orders totaling between \$250,000 and \$40 million, are looking for new ways to make sure they will be paid for goods shipped to Eastern bloc and developing countries.

The "new" way for guaranteeing payment is 10 years old. It is called "forfeiting." A bank or forfeiting house buys paper from the exporter, usually promissory notes guaranteed by the importer's bank, at a discounted fixed rate without recourse — or 2/100. Unlike the government export-finance agencies, the bank or forfeiting house takes all the risk of nonpayment and pays the exporter the foreign exchange immediately.

Such banks or forfeiting houses are few. London's include Hungarian International Bank, Midland Bank and a newcomer, London Forfeiting Co., set up by the British financial conglomerate, Exco, and British & Commonwealth Shipping, for \$24.4 million (\$34.8 million).

In Zurich, the oldest such establishment is Finanz AG, a subsidiary of Credit Suisse, one of the three largest Swiss banks. Of the big banks involved in the market, West German banks, such as Deutsche Bank AG, have been the most active. West German exporters have traditionally used forfeiting.

The assistant director for forfeiting at Hungarian International Bank, Raphael Protesco, says the forfeiting market will grow. "The main reason is that governments will be reducing their subsidies and asking the market to take on more of the risk," he says.

Some forfeiters see the biggest growth potential in the United States. Both Midland Bank and London Forfeiting Co. plan to open offices in there in the next few months.

Estimating the size and growth of trade is difficult because the forfeiting market is closed and not quoted. However, most experts put the total turnover at \$12 billion to \$15 billion. Hungarian International Bank, the most active trader last year, had a turnover totaling \$750 million. Midland Bank and Exco purchased \$500 million of forfeiting paper in the past year.

In addition to a 100-percent-risk-free transaction, forfeiting is another advantage for exporters. Unlike export credits from government finance agencies, forfeiting is not a loan and is therefore not a balance-sheet burden for the exporter. The transaction leaves the exporter's line of credit with the bank untouched, and the exporter can forget about any foreign-exchange fluctuations.

"The exporter can quote a price to his customer in any currency," says Ian Guild, chief executive of Midland Bank. Many of its exporters are quoting in Swiss francs or Deutsche marks to make their exports more competitive. They can then hedge the exchange risk in the futures market.

But, of course, none of this is free. "We are considered to be expensive," says the head of one forfeiting department of one of the major West German banks. "Forfeiting margins can be double the Deutsche mark rate in the Euro market. For example, you have to pay 6 percent for a six-month Euro loan in marks."

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

High Court
Rules on
Antitrust
Unit, Parent Said
One Entity in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a major antitrust pronouncement, ruled 5-3 Tuesday that it is impossible for corporations to conspire with wholly owned subsidiaries to shut a competing company out of the market.

The ruling was a victory for the administration, which is trying to revamp federal antitrust law. The administration had argued that considering a corporation and its subsidiary as separate entities discourages competition.

Financially, the ruling was an even more important victory for Copperweld Corp., and its subsidiary, Regal Tube Co., which had appealed a lower court decision upholding a \$7.5-million award against the two companies for predatory pricing activities that violated federal antitrust law.

Tuesday's ruling overturns the Chicago appeals court ruling that upheld the award.

Chief Justice Warren Burger said that "there can be little doubt that the operations of a corporate enterprise organized into divisions must be judged as the conduct of a single actor."

The ruling provoked vigorous dissent from Justices John Paul Stevens, William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall, who said the court had addressed the wrong question.

"The question should be why two corporations that engage in a predatory course of conduct which produces a marketwide restraint on competition... should be immunized from liability because they are controlled by the same godfather," they wrote.

The Sherman Antitrust Act provides that if corporations are considered separate legal entities, they can be held liable for wrongdoing and subjected to triple damages for anti-competitive activity.

The antitrust case was sparked when Regal, a Chicago company manufacturing steel tubing for use in heavy equipment and construction, was sold in 1963 to Lear Siegler, Inc. In 1972, Copperweld purchased Regal from Lear Siegler, which pledged not to compete with Regal for five years.

David Grohne, president of Regal, formed Independence Tube Corp. and Independence later had an offer from Yoder Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, for a steel-tube order. Various suits followed.

The Supreme Court on Monday unanimously overruled a lower court's ruling that required the Securities and Exchange Commission to give advance notice to targets of its investigations before issuing subpoenas to other individuals or companies. The New York Times reported from Washington.

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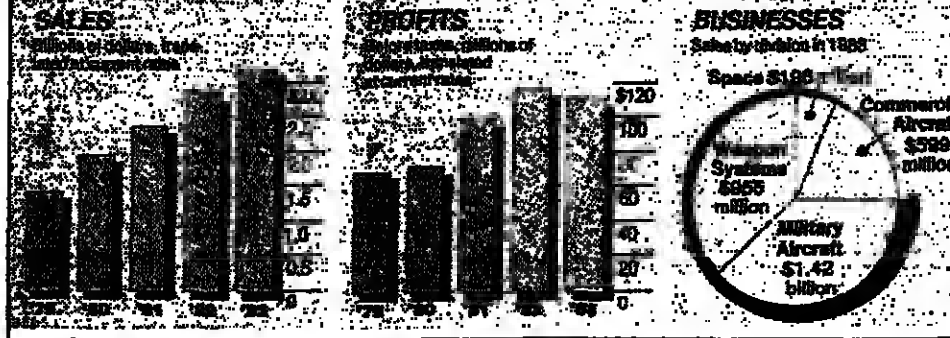
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British Aerospace: Profile of a Takeover Candidate



The Second Act of the BAe Merger:
GEC Enters After Thorn Is Dropped

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — After a month of talks, British Aerospace PLC said last week that it was not interested in a merger bid from Thorn EMI PLC, the consumer electronics and home entertainment company.

So much for Act One.

Now analysts wonder whether Lord Weinstock, the powerful managing director of British Aerospace PLC, is known to be in a position to enter a rival bid for Europe's largest general aerospace manufacturer, will let matters drop.

"GEC had too much at stake to let Thorn get very far," said Martin Mabbitt, an analyst at Scott Giff Hancock. He noted that GEC, Britain's largest electrical and electronics engineering company (which is not related to General Electric Co. in the United States), sells British Aerospace more than \$700 million of goods a year.

The announcement in mid-May that British Aerospace had received a merger proposal and was willing to listen had surprised the City, as London's financial district is known. It was surprised because the initiative came from Thorn, a company whose small military electronics business was overshadowed in the public eye by its other activities: television rental, rock music records and appliance manufacturing.

Peter Laister, Thorn's chairman and chief executive officer, said a merger would meet Thorn's goals of expanding its position in high technology, decreasing

its dependence on domestic markets and broadening its military sales.

The proposed merger, he added, would provide BAe a partner established in markets that would help shelter the aerospace company from revenue swings.

But the City was skeptical of such reasoning. One headline called the combined company that Mr. Laister envisioned, which would have had more than \$7 billion in annual sales, the "Thornbird," the mythical Australian creature that sings only when dying, impaled on a cactus.

Immediately, however, there was talk of other potential bidders, starting with GEC.

The two companies have a long relationship. GEC was part owner of one of the companies nationalized by the government to form British Aerospace in 1977. A consolidation of GEC and BAe, with sales of \$11.5 billion, would be a powerful competitor for military aircraft orders.

Most important, perhaps, GEC is sitting on \$2.1 billion in cash, largely invested in short-term securities, which analysts in the City would like to see put to some more dynamic use.

GEC's earnings from operations rose in the six months ended last Sept. 30, but its cash investment fell more than \$32 million from a year earlier, resulting in a 2-percent decline in pretax profit, to just under \$400 million. The six-month revenue totaled \$3.7 billion.

The City was delighted to learn on June 1 that Lord

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Argentine Debt
Nonperforming,
U.S. Bank Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. said Monday that starting June 30 it will treat loans to Argentina as if they were on the bank's problem list and will count interest only when it is paid.

Manufacturers said \$735 million of its \$1.32 billion in loans to Argentina would be placed in nonperforming status if no interest is received by June 30.

Banking sources said the new accounting procedure demonstrates that Manufacturers Hanover is not vulnerable to Argentina's willingness or ability to pay interest. The sources said the statement, contained in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is meant to calm investors and to show Argentina that the bank is not hostage to the payments.

Manufacturers, the fourth-biggest bank in the United States, has the highest exposure of all major banks in Argentina.

Under U.S. accounting rules, if interest is more than 90 days overdue, the loan must be classified as nonperforming. Banks normally accrue the interest in their revenues every day, even though the interest may be paid only quarterly or semi-annually. When a loan goes on the problem list as a nonaccrual loan, banks must remove from their profits interest they have already accrued and can include payments only when they are made.

In effect, Manufacturers is putting Argentine loans on a nonaccrual basis.

As a result of the tough accounting method, second-quarter Manufacturers Hanover earnings will be reduced by about \$25 million from what had been expected — even if Argentina pays several hundred million dollars of past-due interest to its creditor banks by June 30. This would reduce the second-quarter earnings of Manufacturers Hanover by 26 percent, to \$70 million, from \$95 million, the bank said. The profit drop would be 13 percent from the year earlier \$80.5 million.

If Argentina makes no payment by the end of the second quarter, the Manufacturers Hanover earnings for the quarter would drop to about \$40 million, the bank said. And if Argentina were to not pay interest, Manufacturers Hanover said, its earnings would be cut by about \$20 million a quarter for the last two quarters of 1984.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	On the PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	On the PE
29%	175	170	Tobacco	25	30%	180	175	Tobacco	25
28%	170	165	Tobacco	25	29%	175	170	Tobacco	25
27%	165	160	Tobacco	25	28%	170	165	Tobacco	25
26%	160	155	Tobacco	25	27%	165	160	Tobacco	25
25%	155	150	Tobacco	25	26%	160	155	Tobacco	25
24%	150	145	Tobacco	25	25%	155	150	Tobacco	25
23%	145	140	Tobacco	25	24%	150	145	Tobacco	25
22%	140	135	Tobacco	25	23%	145	140	Tobacco	25
21%	135	130	Tobacco	25	22%	140	135	Tobacco	25
20%	130	125	Tobacco	25	21%	135	130	Tobacco	25
19%	125	120	Tobacco	25	20%	130	125	Tobacco	25
18%	120	115	Tobacco	25	19%	125	120	Tobacco	25
17%	115	110	Tobacco	25	18%	120	115	Tobacco	25
16%	110	105	Tobacco	25	17%	115	110	Tobacco	25
15%	105	100	Tobacco	25	16%	110	105	Tobacco	25
14%	100	95	Tobacco	25	15%	105	100	Tobacco	25
13%	95	90	Tobacco	25	14%	100	95	Tobacco	25
12%	90	85	Tobacco	25	13%	95	90	Tobacco	25
11%	85	80	Tobacco	25	12%	90	85	Tobacco	25
10%	80	75	Tobacco	25	11%	85	80	Tobacco	25
9%	75	70	Tobacco	25	10%	80	75	Tobacco	25
8%	70	65	Tobacco	25	9%	75	70	Tobacco	25
7%	65	60	Tobacco	25	8%	70	65	Tobacco	25
6%	60	55	Tobacco	25	7%	65	60	Tobacco	25
5%	55	50	Tobacco	25	6%	60	55	Tobacco	25
4%	50	45	Tobacco	25	5%	55	50	Tobacco	25
3%	45	40	Tobacco	25	4%	50	45	Tobacco	25
2%	40	35	Tobacco	25	3%	45	40	Tobacco	25
1%	35	30	Tobacco	25	2%	40	35	Tobacco	25
0%	30	25	Tobacco	25	1%	35	30	Tobacco	25
-1%	25	20	Tobacco	25	0%	30	25	Tobacco	25
-2%	20	15	Tobacco	25	-1%	25	20	Tobacco	25
-3%	15	10	Tobacco	25	-2%	20	15	Tobacco	25
-4%	10	5	Tobacco	25	-3%	15	10	Tobacco	25
-5%	5	0	Tobacco	25	-4%	10	5	Tobacco	25
-6%	0	-5	Tobacco	25	-5%	5	0	Tobacco	25
-7%	-5	-10	Tobacco	25	-6%	0	-5	Tobacco	25
-8%	-10	-15	Tobacco	25	-7%	-5	-10	Tobacco	25
-9%	-15	-20	Tobacco	25	-8%	-10	-15	Tobacco	25
-10%	-20	-25	Tobacco	25	-9%	-15	-20	Tobacco	25
-11%	-25	-30	Tobacco	25	-10%	-20	-25	Tobacco	25
-12%	-30	-35	Tobacco	25	-11%	-25	-30	Tobacco	25
-13%	-35	-40	Tobacco	25	-12%	-30	-35	Tobacco	25
-14%	-40	-45	Tobacco	25	-13%	-35	-40	Tobacco	25
-15%	-45	-50	Tobacco	25	-14%	-40	-45	Tobacco	25
-16%	-50	-55	Tobacco	25	-15%	-45	-50	Tobacco	25
-17%	-55	-60	Tobacco	25	-16%	-50	-55	Tobacco	25
-18%	-60	-65	Tobacco	25	-17%	-55	-60	Tobacco	25
-19%	-65	-70	Tobacco	25	-18%	-60	-65	Tobacco	25
-20%	-70	-75	Tobacco	25	-19%	-65	-70	Tobacco	25
-21%	-75	-80	Tobacco	25	-20%	-70	-75	Tobacco	25
-22%	-80	-85	Tobacco	25	-21%	-75	-80	Tobacco	25
-23%	-85	-90	Tobacco	25	-22%	-80	-85	Tobacco	25
-24%	-90	-95	Tobacco	25	-23%	-85	-90	Tobacco	25
-25%	-95	-100	Tobacco	25	-24%	-90	-95	Tobacco	25
-26%	-100	-105	Tobacco	25	-25%	-95	-100	Tobacco	25
-27%	-105	-110	Tobacco	25	-26%	-100	-105	Tobacco	25
-28%	-110	-115	Tobacco	25	-27%	-105	-110	Tobacco	25
-29%	-115	-120	Tobacco	25	-28%	-110	-115	Tobacco	25
-30%	-120	-125	Tobacco	25	-29%	-115	-120	Tobacco	25
-31%	-125	-130	Tobacco	25	-30%	-120	-125	Tobacco	25
-32%	-130	-135	Tobacco	25	-31%	-125	-130	Tobacco	25
-33%	-135	-140	Tobacco	25	-32%	-130	-135	Tobacco	25
-34%	-140	-145	Tobacco	25	-33%	-135	-140	Tobacco	25
-35%	-145	-150	Tobacco	25	-34%	-140	-145	Tobacco	25
-36%	-150	-155	Tobacco	25	-35%	-145	-150	Tobacco	25
-37%	-155	-160	Tobacco	25	-36%	-150	-155	Tobacco	25
-38%	-160	-165	Tobacco	25	-37%	-155	-160	Tobacco	25
-39%	-165	-170	Tobacco	25	-38%	-160	-165	Tobacco	25
-40%	-170	-175	Tobacco	25	-39%	-165	-170	Tobacco	25
-41%	-175	-180	Tobacco	25	-40%	-170	-175	Tobacco	25
-42%	-180	-185	Tobacco	25	-41%	-175	-180	Tobacco	25
-43%	-185	-190	Tobacco	25	-42%	-180	-185	Tobacco	25
-44%	-190	-195	Tobacco	25	-43%	-185	-190	Tobacco	25
-45%	-195	-200	Tobacco	25	-44%	-190	-195	Tobacco	25
-46%	-200	-205	Tobacco	25	-45%	-195	-200	Tobacco	25
-47%	-205	-210	Tobacco	25	-46%	-200	-205	Tobacco	25
-48%	-210	-215	Tobacco	25	-47%	-205	-210	Tobacco	25
-49%	-215	-220	Tobacco	25	-48%	-210	-215	Tobacco	25
-50%	-220	-225	Tobacco	25	-49%	-215	-220	Tobacco	25
-51%	-225	-230	Tobacco	25	-50%	-220	-225	Tobacco	25
-52%	-230	-235	Tobacco	25	-51%	-225	-230	Tobacco	25
-53%	-235	-240	Tobacco	25	-52%	-230	-235	Tobacco	25
-54%	-240	-245	Tobacco	25	-53%	-235	-240	Tobacco	25
-55%	-245	-250	Tobacco	25	-54%	-240	-245	Tobacco	25
-56%	-250	-255	Tobacco	25	-55%	-245	-250	Tobacco	25
-57%	-255	-260	Tobacco	25	-56%	-250	-255	Tobacco	25
-58%	-260	-265	Tobacco	25	-57%	-255	-260	Tobacco	25
-59%	-265	-270	Tobacco	25	-58%	-260	-265	Tobacco	25
-60%	-270	-275	Tobacco	25	-59%	-265	-270	Tobacco	25
-61%	-275	-280	Tobacco	25	-60%	-270	-275	Tobacco	25
-62%	-280	-285	Tobacco	25	-61%	-275	-280	Tobacco	25
-63%	-285	-290	Tobacco	25	-62%	-280	-285	Tobacco	25
-64%	-290	-295	Tobacco	25	-63%	-285	-290	Tobacco	25
-65%	-295	-300	Tobacco	25	-64%	-290	-295	Tobacco	25
-66%	-300	-305	Tobacco	25	-65%	-295	-300	Tobacco	25
-67%	-305	-310	Tobacco	25	-66%	-300	-305	Tobacco	25
-68%	-310	-315	Tobacco	25	-67%	-305	-310	Tobacco	25
-69%	-315	-320	Tobacco	25	-68%	-310	-315	Tobacco	25
-70%	-320	-325	Tobacco	25	-69%	-315	-320	Tobacco	25
-71%	-325	-330	Tobacco	25	-70%	-320	-325	Tobacco	25
-72%	-330	-335	Tobacco	25	-71%	-325	-330	Tobacco	25
-73%	-335	-340	Tobacco	25	-72%	-330	-335	Tobacco	25
-74%	-340	-345	Tobacco	25	-73%	-335	-340	Tobacco	25
-75%	-345	-350	Tobacco	25	-74%	-340	-345	Tobacco	25
-76%	-350	-355	Tobacco	25	-75%	-345	-350	Tobacco	25
-77%	-355	-360	Tobacco	25	-76%	-350	-355	Tobacco	25
-78%	-360	-365	Tobacco	25	-77%	-355	-360	Tobacco	25
-79%	-365	-370	Tobacco	25	-78%	-360	-365	Tobacco	25
-80%	-370	-375	Tobacco	25	-79%	-365	-370	Tobacco	25
-81%	-375	-380	Tobacco	25	-80%	-370	-375	Tobacco	25
-82%	-380	-385	Tobacco	25	-81%	-375	-380	Tobacco	25
-83%	-385	-390	Tobacco	25	-82%	-380	-385	Tobacco	25
-84%	-390	-395	Tobacco	25	-83%	-385	-390	Tobacco	25
-85%	-395	-400	Tobacco	25	-84%	-390	-395	Tobacco	25
-86%	-400	-405	Tobacco	25	-85%	-395	-400	Tobacco	25
-87%	-405	-410	Tobacco	25	-86%	-400	-405	Tobacco	25
-88%	-410	-415	Tobacco	25	-87%	-405	-410	Tobacco	25
-89%	-415	-420	Tobacco	25	-88%	-410	-415	Tobacco	25
-90%	-420	-425	Tobacco	25	-89%	-415	-420	Tobacco	25
-91%	-425	-430	Tobacco	25	-90%	-420	-425	Tobacco	25
-92%	-430	-435	Tobacco	25	-91%	-425	-430	Tobacco	25
-93%	-435	-440	Tobacco	25	-92%	-430	-435	Tobacco	25
-94%	-440	-445	Tobacco	25	-93%	-435	-440	Tobacco	25
-95%	-445	-450	Tobacco	25	-94%	-440	-445	Tobacco	25
-96%	-450	-455	Tobacco	25	-95%	-445	-450	Tobacco	25
-97%	-455	-460	Tobacco	25	-96%	-450	-455	Tobacco	25
-98%	-460	-465	Tobacco	25	-97%	-455	-460	Tobacco	25
-99%	-465	-470	Tobacco	25	-98%	-460	-465	Tobacco	25
-100%	-470	-475	Tobacco	25	-99%	-465	-470	Tobacco	25

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
10 June 1994

[illegible]

Sole in					Sole in					Sole in					Sole in				
1986 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr					1987 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr					1988 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr					1989 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr				
A																			
AFG	65.16	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AGL	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALA	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALC	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALD	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALF	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALG	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALH	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALI	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALJ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALK	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALL	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALM	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALN	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALO	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALP	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALQ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALR	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALS	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALT	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALU	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALV	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALW	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALX	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALY	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ALZ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMA	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMC	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AME	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMF	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMG	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMH	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMI	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMJ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMK	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AML	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMM	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMN	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMO	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMP	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMQ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMR	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMS	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMT	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMU	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMV	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMW	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMX	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMY	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AMZ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANA	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANB	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANC	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AND	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANE	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANF	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANG	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANH	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANI	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANJ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANK	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANL	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANM	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANP	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANQ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANR	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANS	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANT	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANU	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANV	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANW	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANX	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANY	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
ANZ	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AOA	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AOB	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	191	169	164
AOC	17.1	179.1	154	+	Chen	176	191	169	164	Chen	176	19							

June 19

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible][illegible]

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Agricole Sees Decline in Profit for '84

By Axel Krause

PARIS — Crédit Agricole, France's largest cooperative bank, expects to report a drop in the growth of its 1984 assets and earnings from last year's levels, Jacques Bonnot, managing director, said on Tuesday.

Mr. Bonnot and other bank executives said a major reason for the drop was a slowing down in lending to French farmers and agribusiness. Those sectors account for 30 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of the bank's lending.

Executives also cited France's sluggish housing market, particularly in rural areas, which accounts for about 40 percent of the bank's activity.

Growth in assets this year will range from 10 to 12 percent from the 1983 total of 753.03 billion francs (99 billion), which ranked it as France's second-largest bank, just behind state-owned Banque Paribas.

Mr. Bonnot said the bank's earnings declined also reflected a special \$24.5-million charge for facilities closings and business consolidation costs.

Net income this year is expected to fall to "somewhere between" last year's 1.61 billion francs and 1982 earnings of 1.14 billion francs, Mr. Bonnot said.

He said 1984 was shaping up as a difficult year, partly because of falling farm incomes caused by economic growth generally, government restrictions on credit, and a major role in slowing lending, executives said.

Uncertainties about reforms in European Community's agricultural policy, which were expected to lead to cutbacks in investments by French farmers, also have played a role in slowing the lending, bank executives said. Last year, total loans to customers rose 8 percent to 428.52 billion francs.

Slower growth in assets, however, came from interbank operations, which in 1983 rose 22.5 percent to 221.62 billion francs from 1982 level.

As part of its international expansion, the bank plans to open a branch in Hong Kong.

Levi Strauss Net Falls 85%; Company to Close 9 Plants

SAN JOSE, California — Levi Strauss & Co. said Tuesday that its second-quarter profit fell 85 percent and identified nine plants to close over the next year.

The apparel maker, which had said in May that it expected the profit decline and planned to close about 10 percent of its facilities, blamed higher production, advertising and fabric costs, and a strong dollar for the fall in earnings.

Net plunged to \$6.4 million, or 17 cents a share, from \$43.1 million, or \$1.02 a share, a year earlier. Sales slipped 1 percent to \$659.8 million, from \$664.9 million.

For the first six months of its fiscal year, the company posted a profit of \$17.2 million, or 43 cents a share, down 78 percent from \$78.2 million, or \$1.86 a share, a year ago. Sales fell 5 percent to \$1.19 billion from \$1.24 billion a year ago.

Robert D. Haas, president and chief executive officer, said the earnings decline also reflected a special \$24.5-million charge for facilities closings and business consolidation costs.

COMPANY NOTES

Eastman Kodak Co. introduced a high-speed microfilm and a retrieval terminal capable of finding one microfilm image from among 10,000 or more in seconds.

ITT Corp. has cut the prices on its Xtra personal computer by up to 24 percent to remain competitive with International Business Machines Corp. Tom Payne, ITT's systems division president, said the price of ITT's entry level Xtra has been cut to \$1,895 from \$2,499.

Mercantile House PLC said that its stake in the discount house of J. Seligman & Co. is now 29.1 percent of ordinary shares and 80.1 percent of preference shares. On Friday, Mercantile raised its offer to three Mercentile ordinary shares and £1.50 (\$2.05) for every 10 J. Seligman ordinary shares.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said Tuesday that it has completed proce-

The company said it will close jeans plants in San Jose, California; Byrdstown, Memphis, and Ramer, Tennessee; and Denison, Texas; menswear plants in Arkansas and Star City, Arkansas; and youthwear plants in Campaign, Tennessee, and Amarillo, Texas.

Internationally, the company will close a laundry and pressing facility in Edmonton, Alberta, in Canada, employing about 85 people; and consolidate two plants in France, causing no change in employment.

Victor Posts 8.3% Rise in Earnings for Year

TOKYO — Victor Co. of Japan reported on Tuesday that profit for the year ended March 20 rose 8.3 percent on a sales increase of 11 percent.

The company reported that profit rose to 23.21 billion yen (\$99.6 million), up from 21.44 billion yen a year earlier. Revenue rose to 653.27 billion yen from 589.93 billion yen a year earlier.

Second Act Opens on BAE Merger Talks

(Continued from Page 9)

Weinstock had approached Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of BAE, to discuss "some form of collaboration."

After the announcement, BAE stock was up almost 15 percent at one stage, lifting the market valuation of the company to more than \$1 billion. (It had a pretax profit of \$113.2 million last year on sales of \$3.17 billion.)

GEC's shares also rose more than 12 percent.

Even Thomson's depressed shares climbed as a feeling grew that it would be kept from making a takeover its stockholders might regret.

New interest swept the City last week when Sir Austin announced that BAE was rejecting Thomson's proposed share swap, which would have valued BAE at \$5.68 a share, or almost \$1.14 billion.

Sir Austin's argument that the two companies were too different did not rule out GEC as a possible partner.

Avon Is Planning To Sell Tiffany

NEW YORK — Avon Products Inc., in a widely predicted move, said Tuesday that it was trying to sell Tiffany & Co. five years after acquiring it for about \$100 million in stock.

Avon said it had retained the investment banking firm Morgan Stanley & Co. to help select a buyer for the jewelry store.

Hicks B. Waldron, Avon's chairman and chief executive officer, said that more than 25 companies and individuals had indicated an interest in buying Tiffany.

Schroders Names Chief, Chairman

Schroders PLC will move up two of its top executives to run the London-based bank when its current chairman, the Earl of Airrie, takes up the appointment of lord chamberlain of Queen Elizabeth II's household Dec. 1.

G.W. Mallinckrodt, 53, has been appointed to succeed him as chairman. Mr. Mallinckrodt will continue as chairman and chief executive of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co. of New York.

Win Bischoff, 43, chairman of J. Henry Schroder Bank, will become group chief executive of Schroders PLC.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV has named H. Hoenstuck a general manager in the Amsterdam head office, responsible for the international commercial banking division. R. Brou van Groenou, who was general manager of Amro's London branch, succeeding Mr. Hoenstuck, will be succeeded in that post by W.J. de Brauw, who was manager of the bank's international and corporate banking secretariat in Amsterdam.

Société Générale Bank Ltd., the London-based merchant banking arm of Société Générale in Paris, has named Jerry Schor-Kaminski a director. He continues as head of the London bank's international equity dealing and investment division.

Banco de Bilbao has taken over the Swiss financial company Girard Zurich AG from Mellon National Corp. It will be seeking a banking license and will operate under the new name of Banco de Bilbao Schweiz AG. Harry Bopp will serve as general manager.

International Commercial Bank PLC said Wolfgang Jahn has been elected chairman and Gordon J. Sapstead managing director. Mr. Jahn is a member of the advisory board of Commerzbank AG, and Mr. Sapstead is a senior vice president of First National Bank of Chicago.

Head of Daewoo Gets Worldwide Business Award

The chairman of South Korea's Daewoo Group, Woo-Choon Kim, was presented the International Business Award of the International Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

The citation was conferred in Stockholm by Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf.

In receiving the award, Mr. Kim said that the occasion was "momentous for Daewoo and Korea" because it gave "worldwide recognition to Korea's entry onto the international economic stage."

The award, given triennially, goes to "an entrepreneur who has contributed to the idea of free enterprise by either creating or developing his own company."

Mr. Kim, 47, founded Daewoo in 1967 and developed



Woo-Choon Kim

the Daewoo Group into a \$6-billion group of companies in 17 years.

Daewoo, the youngest of Korea's large business groups, has operations in trading, construction, shipbuilding, heavy industries, automotive manufacture, electronics and telecommunications, chemicals and finance.

national banking division. Mr. Fisher was business development manager in Singapore.

Bank of America has appointed William Hyde operations officer and area administrator for its Hong Kong area office, which includes Hong Kong, China and Taiwan. He succeeds John Hertz, who will join the bank's international banking system center in Aberdeen as

chief product manager, responsible for funds transfer activities. Formerly, Mr. Hyde was operations officer in Bank of America's Taipei branch.

ITT Corp. has elected Lawrence S. Eagleburger, former U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, to its board.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

IMMIGRATION U.S.A.

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UR/ATT: WSM

Exporters Turn to Forfeiting to Cut Risks

(Continued from Page 9)

...would have to pay 6.5 percent the same in the forfeiting market.

Unlike the subsidized rates of export by government agencies, the forfeiting market, the bank or forfeiting house, to pay the difference between below-market rate he may have earned the importer to beat the market and the market rate, most forfeiters contend that there are ways to reduce the cost of forfeit.

"The more skillful exporter sees that cost to the importer through the price," says Mr. Protele of Hungarian Bank International. Mr. Guild of Midland Bank also maintains that "consensus" (the subsidized rates offered government agencies) are getting closer to market rates any day. A forfeiter with Finanz AG, tph Heim, contends that "concerning the risk is covered, I don't think it's expensive."

Unlike government export finance, which is usually medium to long term, the forfeiting market is to be very flexible in terms of maturities it will accept. Banks and forfeiters will take promissories with maturities anywhere from six months to 10 years ahead. Most forfeiters say they are glib in assessing risks in dealing with countries that government export finance agencies would be. All countries going through rescheduling, for example, Brazil and Yugoslavia, are usually off their lists.

ADVERTISEMENT

NOTA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.
(C.R.)

...ing to the advertisement of 25th May, 1984 the undersigned announces the new shares from 10% bonus have been received. As from June 25th, 1984 the new CDAs will be available. The new CDAs will be available in 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 200 div. eps. no. 51 of CDAs. 50 sh. of Yen 50.-, or 10 div. eps. no. 51 of CDAs repr. 1,000 sh. (see 50.-). Contributions of securities is possible. After 27th July, 1984 equivalent of the CDAs which have not been claimed by the holders of div. eps. 11 will be sold. The next after action of exchange will be held in cash disposal of said holders. Further the undersigned announces that as from June, 1984 at Koo-Association N.Y., 172, Amsterdam, div. eps. 51 of CDAs repr. 1,000 sh. (see 50.-). Contributions of securities is possible. After 27th July, 1984 equivalent of the CDAs which have not been claimed by the holders of div. eps. 11 will be sold. The next after action of exchange will be held in cash disposal of said holders. 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Grains

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
BARLEY (CBOT)	bu	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01
RYE (CBOT)	bu	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05
BEANS (CBOT)	bu	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.15	+0.01

Oil

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (WTI)	barrel	22.50	22.75	22.25	22.50	+0.25
HEATING OIL (NYMEX)	barrel	1.85	1.87	1.83	1.85	+0.02

Metals

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	lb	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.15	+0.01
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	lb	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01
ZINC (COMEX)	lb	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.35	+0.01

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,850.00	+15.00
NYSE	1,200.00	+10.00

Financial

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
GOVERNMENT BOND	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Food

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Asian Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	lb	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
TEA	lb	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	+0.01

Company Earnings

Company	EPS	Div
IBM	1.50	0.50
Microsoft	1.20	0.40

U.S. Futures June 19

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

U.S. Futures June 19

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Metals

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	lb	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.15	+0.01
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	lb	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,850.00	+15.00
NYSE	1,200.00	+10.00

Financial

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
GOVERNMENT BOND	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Food

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Asian Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	lb	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
TEA	lb	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	+0.01

Company Earnings

Company	EPS	Div
IBM	1.50	0.50
Microsoft	1.20	0.40

U.S. Futures June 19

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

U.S. Futures June 19

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Metals

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	lb	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.15	+0.01
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	lb	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,850.00	+15.00
NYSE	1,200.00	+10.00

Financial

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
GOVERNMENT BOND	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Food

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Asian Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	lb	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
TEA	lb	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	+0.01

Company Earnings

Company	EPS	Div
IBM	1.50	0.50
Microsoft	1.20	0.40

U.S. Futures June 19

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Dollar

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. DOLLAR	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
EURO	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Industrials

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
STEEL	lb	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
ALUMINUM	lb	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,850.00	+15.00
NYSE	1,200.00	+10.00

Financial

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
GOVERNMENT BOND	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Food

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Asian Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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TEA	lb	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	+0.01

Company Earnings

Company	EPS	Div
IBM	1.50	0.50
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U.S. Futures June 19

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Floating Rate Notes

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. DOLLAR	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
EURO	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Industrials

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
STEEL	lb	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
ALUMINUM	lb	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,850.00	+15.00
NYSE	1,200.00	+10.00

Financial

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
GOVERNMENT BOND	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Food

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Asian Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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TEA	lb	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	+0.01

Company Earnings

Company	EPS	Div
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Microsoft	1.20	0.40

U.S. Futures June 19

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Non Dollar

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. DOLLAR	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
EURO	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Industrials

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
STEEL	lb	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
ALUMINUM	lb	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,850.00	+15.00
NYSE	1,200.00	+10.00

Financial

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
GOVERNMENT BOND	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Food

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	bu	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15	+0.05

Asian Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	lb	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
TEA	lb	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	+0.01

Company Earnings

||
||
||

The 1984 Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner

Please indicate which charity you prefer:

- ☐ CANCER RESEARCH
☐ UNICEF
☐ INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Your Reading

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

- Postal subscription: At home ☐ Hotel delivered ☐
Postal subscription: At work ☐ Bought at newsstand ☐
Home delivered ☐ Airplane ☐
Office delivered ☐ Elsewhere ☐

2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

- 5-6 days a week ☐ Less often than once a week ☐
3-4 days a week ☐ First time reader ☐
1-2 days a week ☐ Only see when traveling ☐

3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One ☐ Four or more ☐
Two ☐ No one else ☐
Three ☐ More than one, but don't know how many ☐

We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?

International Communications & Travel

4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

Made or received any international telephone calls:

- None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:

- None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:

- None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Freighted or couriered documents internationally:

- None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

- None ☐ 1-5 ☐ 6-11 ☐ 12-24 ☐ 25+ ☐

6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

- Australia/N.Z. ☐ U.S.A. East Coast ☐ Singapore ☐
Rep. South Africa ☐ U.S.A. West Coast ☐ Hong Kong ☐
Africa ☐ Other U.S.A. ☐ Other S.E. Asia ☐
Central/S. America ☐ European countries ☐ Gulf States ☐
Canada ☐ Japan ☐ Saudi Arabia ☐
Other Arab States ☐

Any other destinations ☐

(Write in) _____

7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (over four hours) and b) for short trips (up to four hours)?

- Long trips (4+ hours) Short trips (under 4 hours)
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| First class | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business class or equivalent | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Full fare economy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Your Business Life

8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

- Yes ☐ Go to Q. 9 No ☐

If no, are you...

- a) Otherwise employed ☐ Write in occupation _____
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

- Retired ☐ Housewife ☐
Student ☐ Other ☐

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address).

- 5-9 ☐ 100-999 ☐
10-49 ☐ 1,000-4,999 ☐
50-99 ☐ 5,000+ ☐

10. What is your company's principal activity?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> | Banking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Oil Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> | Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Engineering/Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stockbroking/Investments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Computers/Data Processing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Management Consultancy/Accounting Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Consumer Goods Manufact. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Financial Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advertising/PR/Publishing/Broadcasting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legal or Medical Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Imports/Exports | <input type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Transportation/Tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arts, Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Government/Civil Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Business or Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Armed Forces/Police | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11. What is your job title or position?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Proprietor/Partner | <input type="checkbox"/> | Middle Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chairman/President | <input type="checkbox"/> | Executive Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Managing Director | <input type="checkbox"/> | Clerical | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Senior Management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Check box and write in title _____

12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Domestic Banking Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> | Portfolio/Pension Fund Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| International Banking Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> | Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corporate Finance/Development | <input type="checkbox"/> | Insurance Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

Computer and Office Equipment

Responsible ☐ Not Responsible ☐ Not relevant to company ☐

Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+)

Minis (\$10,000-25,000)

Micros (under \$10,000)

Other Terminals

Software purchase/Bureau selection

Office Photocopiers

Facsimile Equipment

Word Processors

Telephone Systems/Switchboards

Network Systems

Other Telecommunication Equip.

Goods and Services

Company Cars

Aircraft and related equipment

Business Premises/Industrial Site Selection

Plant/Plant equipment

Scientific instruments

Conference, Exhibition/Trade Fair Services

Advertising/Marketing Services

Executive Recruitment

13. Do you have responsibility for the policies or operations of your company outside the country in which you are currently based?

- Yes ☐ No ☐ Company only operating in one country ☐

About You ...

14a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in _____

14b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in _____

14c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

- Less than six months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ 1-5 years ☐ More than 5 years ☐

15. Are you ...

- Male ☐ Female ☐

16. What is your age?

- Under 25 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 55-64 ☐
25-34 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 65 or over ☐

17. Which educational level have you obtained?

- Doctorate/Higher university degree ☐
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐
Secondary or High School ☐
Other ☐

... And Your Household

18. How many adults and children, including you self, are in your household?

- One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four or more ☐

19. How many cars are there in your household (including company-owned cars)?

- None ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three or more ☐

20. How many times have you/members of your household made/received personal international telephone calls in the last month?

- All international calls ☐ None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
To/from North America ☐ None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

21. Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Stocks & Shares (excluding Government securities) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Collectables: antiques, paintings, coins, stamps, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock Options | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Commodities | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other precious metals/gems | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Currency Options | <input type="checkbox"/> | Main home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Eurobonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | Second home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corporate Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other land/Real Estate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| US Municipal Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

22. Which if any of these cards do you use nowadays?

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Access/Mastercard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Barclaycard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Diners Club | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Eurocard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Carte Bleue | <input type="checkbox"/> | ATC (Air Travel Card) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| American Express Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | Visa Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| American Express | <input type="checkbox"/> | Visa | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

23a. Into which of the following groups does your household annual income before tax from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency)

- Up to \$25,000 ☐ \$100,000 to under \$150,000 ☐
\$25,000 to under \$50,000 ☐ \$150,000 to under \$200,000 ☐
\$50,000 to under \$75,000 ☐ \$200,000 to under \$250,000 ☐
\$75,000 to under \$100,000 ☐ \$250,000+ ☐

Or annual income in own currency (Write in) _____

23b. What is the main currency in which you receive your salary from employment?

Write in name of currency _____ Not in employment ☐



69-71 ☐ 72-73 ☐

RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.

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6th June 1984

Mr. Lee Huebner,
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1984 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

We will supply the overall results of the survey to you for publication in the IHT in September 1984.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Dawn Mitchell

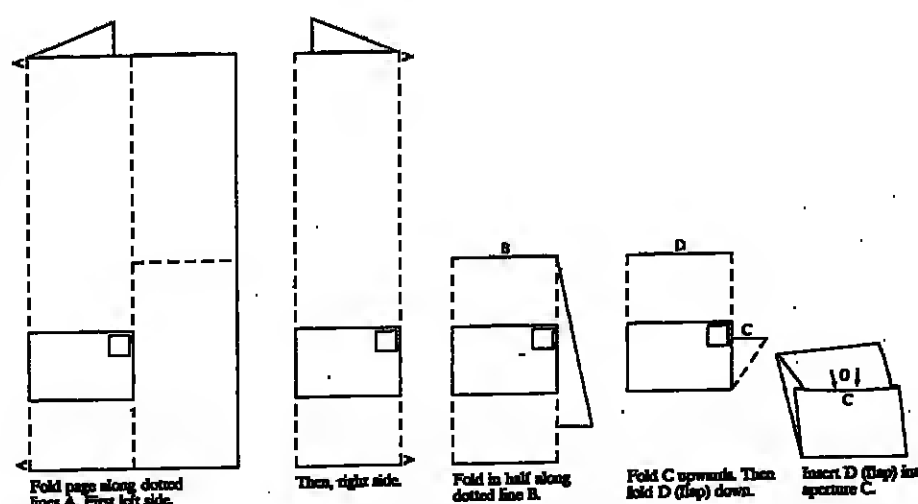
Executive Directors:
Mrs ED Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)

Associate Directors:
Mr ED Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
Mr ED Mitchell (Managing Director)
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France and
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Is Forging

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PAGES 16 & 5
FOR MORE

OBSERVER

The Denizen Problem

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In New York we have an ambitious plan for upgrading the Times Square neighborhood. This used to be known as "The Crossroads of the World," but now, unhappily, it has become a neighborhood that has denizens.

How, you may ask, do denizens differ from people who frequent other neighborhoods? Simple: Denizens are the kind of people who do not get insulted when called "denizens."

Imagine yourself a gossip writer of the golden age when Noel Coward, strolling the Great White Way toward 42d Street, bumped into Anna May Wong and Lupe Vélez. Would you have written about "the chance encounter of three denizens of the Crossroads of the World?" Of course not.

If it had been Al Capone, though, bumping into Legs Diamond there at the Crossroads of the World, you would have written, "Two famed denizens of the underworld exchanged greetings," and so on, and neither Capone nor Diamond would have taken it amiss, for such men never expected to be called anything but "denizens of the underworld." They were proud of their denizenship.

If you had called them anything else — say, "habitués of the underworld" — they might have sent men with blackjacks to inquire if you were trying to be witty at their expense.

All right, back to the big project for upgrading Times Square, ex-Crossroads of the World. As the above discussion suggests, no neighborhood can be upgraded as long as it is full of denizens.

This obviously holds true for the Crossroads of the World too, so planners of the upgrading intend to move the denizens out and see that their haunts are replaced by banks and airline offices.

Have I mentioned that denizens always create an extraordinary number of haunts? Let three denizens infiltrate a neighborhood that has been free of denizens for years, and within a week six haunts will spring up.

Naturally, the Times Square neighborhood is packed with these odious haunts. When they are

knocked down and replaced by banks and airline offices, professional upgraders believe, the denizens will abandon the Times Square area, since haunts are as indispensable to a denizen as wood is to a termite.

The trouble is, the upgrading program doesn't include provisions for happily relocating the Times Square denizens to suitable neighborhoods. Here is one of the most exasperating faults of the upgrading profession — its infuriating indifference to denizen disposal.

Look: Suppose you go searching for the Crossroads of the World, but all you see is a mass of denizens and their foul haunts. What do you say? You say, "We need a plan to move these low-lifers up to Rochester or out to Staten Island, after which we can burn all these haunts and erect banks and airline offices so the sidewalks will be empty every day after 4 P.M. and all day long on weekends."

Isn't this the sensible approach to neighborhood upgrading? Professional upgraders don't think so. They say, put up the banks and airline offices, and the denizens will remove themselves.

You bet they will. They will remove themselves right into my neighborhood probably, and start nailing up haunts so that a few months later, when I go to the local movie house, a newspaper reporter doing a story on rotten neighborhoods will describe me as a denizen idling away time in movie lines.

Oh sure, neighborhood upgraders will eventually get around to redoing my neighborhood with banks and airline offices, and that's great, especially for people who like to live in banks and buy a ticket to Nairobi fast. But while waiting for these blessings, my neighborhood will be encroached upon by a migrant anti-social criminal enterprise community uprooted from Times Square where it has been thriving contentedly.

Of course maybe they won't head for my neighborhood. Maybe the denizens will move into yours rather than mine. Tough luck, friend, but as they say in the neighborhood-upgrading game, think of it as happy you'll be with all those new banks and airline offices to choose from.

New York Times Service

Farrah Fawcett Builds a Battered Image

By Stephen Farber

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The green paint on the house is peeling; the lawn consists of little but patches of dried brown weeds; the fence that once surrounded the backyard is broken on the ground. This house in Pacoima, a depressed working-class neighborhood north of Los Angeles, is obviously a long way from Farrah Fawcett's usual haunts.

But in the movie she is shooting for NBC-TV, "The Burning Bed," Fawcett plays a part totally unlike the glamorous roles for which she is known. Based on a book by Faith McNulty, the film is a dramatization of the true story of Francine Hughes, a battered wife who finally killed her brutal former husband, and was tried and acquitted by reason of temporary insanity.

One of the show's executive producers, Jon Avnet, says, "When we bought the book, we knew that Farrah was interested in playing the part, and we talked to her about it. We told her it would mean working with no makeup, going completely against her image, and she was willing." The show's director, Robert Greenwald, adds, "Farrah has pushed herself to the limit. She's wanted to make this as gritty as possible."

The first order of business was to transform her physical beauty, and she has gamely gone along with the plan. Much of the job of reshaping Farrah Fawcett's face fell to the makeup artist Fred Blau, who has known the actress since he worked on her first film, "My Blue Heaven," in 1970. "Her features are absolutely perfect," Blau notes. "To disguise her face is difficult for me. It's like putting your foot through a Rembrandt."

Among his techniques have been blackening the actress's eyes, creating bruises on her cheeks, neck and arms, and adding a false, crooked tooth to her mouth. "This is not as severe as the makeup on the Niro in 'Raging Bull,' but it's similar," he says. The makeup is only the first step in a more complete transformation that the actress hopes to achieve. Filming a climactic fight



Farrah Fawcett: Putting a foot through a Rembrandt.

scene with her husband (played by Paul Le Mat), Fawcett looks gaunt and bedraggled, and she approaches the confrontation with unmistakable intensity. Between shots, Fawcett pauses for a moment and comments, "This is the scene that leads up to her killing her husband. I know where it's going, and it's starting to get to me. I'm feeling very sad."

The film crew has taken over a house in Pacoima that is probably not unlike the house in Michigan where the actual story took place. Greenwald felt it was important to shoot in a real house rather than on a studio set because, as he says, "working in these cramped surroundings with 40 technicians adds to the sense of claustrophobia that I wanted."

There have been some unexpected disadvantages to filming on location. "They helped all of us to understand the dynamics of these relationships," Greenwald says. "Before beginning to shoot, Greenwald insisted on two weeks of rehearsals with Fawcett and Le

Mat — far longer than the usual rehearsal time for a television movie. Once shooting began, Greenwald used some unconventional techniques to build emotional intensity, and Fawcett operated. For a scene in which Francine's husband looks her in a closet, Greenwald locked Fawcett in a closet for half an hour before beginning to shoot the scene. When she was filming the courtroom scenes, Fawcett sat in the same hard-backed chair for four hours at a time, and Greenwald feels that the strain and exhaustion she felt strengthened her performance.

"The Burning Bed" tells the story of Francine Hughes, a mother of four children who lived intermittently with her husband for 14 years, including after a divorce. In 1977, after enduring a series of vicious beatings, she shot him while he slept. It is scheduled to be shown next October during National Domestic Violence Week.

Greenwald hopes that the film will illuminate rather than exploit the problem it addresses. He says, "I tell the actors that we're looking at the dark side of the myth of our culture. I don't think this is just the story of a miserable cretin beating his wife. I hope people will recognize aspects of their own relationships, what can happen whenever there is a power imbalance and when women feel they have limited options and little or no self-esteem."

Greenwald concedes that some of his colleagues were dubious when they learned that Fawcett would be attempting such a dramatic change of pace from some of her cotton-candy roles. But he has ignored the skeptics, admitting, "I like challenges."

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PEOPLE

A Wedding for Reagan

President Ronald Reagan, who has disagreed with daughter Pauline Davis about Vietnam, marriage, and her live-in affair with a rock 'n' roll star, will give her away during a traditional ceremony when she marries her young instructor Aug. 14, Davis, 31, will marry Paul Galle, 25, who has been seeing her for more than a year, in a late-afternoon garden wedding at the Hotel Bel-Air in Los Angeles.

The artist Jamie Wyeth, son of the United States' famous painter family, opened a show at the Portland, Maine, Museum of Art Monday and said having a married painter-father is a mixed blessing. "It has its benefits," clearly there's an accessibility, said Wyeth, 38, son of Andrew Wyeth, who is considered one of the United States' greatest living artists. "You get to meet people and doors are open that otherwise might not have been open. But there's the great drawback of your work being endlessly compared to your father's."

"That's just baggage," he said of the comparisons with his father, who perhaps is best known for his work, "Christina's World" depicting a young girl and a dog in a field. "It really affects me little once I close the door of my studio and the baggage stays outside the door. I think a lot of people think of the name 'Wyeth' and they think of open fields and weathered barns. But I never painted a weathered barn — people just get conditioned." Wyeth, whose 32-painting show features a wide variety of works, including portraits of John Kennedy and the pop artist Andy Warhol, along with boocic outdoor scenes and pictures of animals, said he is never satisfied with his art and is nervous about shows. "You're sort of standing there naked," he said of the shows.

The director Francis Ford Coppola and the producer Robert Evans, who parted company after the movie "The Godfather," have been ordered to share custody over the embattled \$50-million film "The Cotton Club." U.S. District Court Judge Irving EBN issued an injunction Monday stipulating that Mr.

Evans serve as controlling partner on the project and that Coppola be in charge of the film's creative aspects. The decision followed more than four hours of bitter and often contradictory testimony from Evans, Coppola and Edward Dowd, the Las Vegas casino owner who financed most of the film. Coppola said the film, which stars Michael Gene and has been completed since last December, has been beset by turmoil under Evans' leadership. After Hill's ruling, Evans said he was confident he and Coppola could reconcile their differences and complete the picture before its scheduled Christmas release. The injunction was a partial victory for Evans, who had demanded total control over the film, including the right to make production decisions such as where the final version would be mixed. But Hill said interference by Evans at this point, with shooting completed, would cause "irreparable harm" to the picture. Dowd, who financed most of the film with his brother, Fred, contended Evans signed an agreement in December 1983 abdicating his authority. Evans countered that he was coerced into signing the agreement. Evans, who conceived the movie about white gangsters and black entertainers during Harlem's jazz heyday, alleged in court documents that Coppola and Edward and Fred Dowd conspired to wrest control of the picture from him.

Seven-year-old Stormie Juma, who received a double heart and liver transplant in February, returned home from a Dallas hospital. She spent most of the past two months in Dallas and Pittsburgh hospitals in pre-operation procedures and recuperation.

Alberta Gay, 69, the mother of the slain slain singer Marvin Gaye, filed suit Monday to end her 49-year marriage, citing irreconcilable differences as the reason for the divorce. The Los Angeles Superior Court petition stated the couple separated April 1, the day Marvin Gaye was arrested for shooting his son to death during a family argument. The petitioner added that "he" to his professional name, Gaye, 71, has been judged mentally competent to stand trial.

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